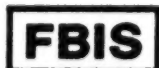


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Sub-Saharan Africa Report

No. 2819



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13 July 1983

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA REPORT

No. 2819

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GROWING IMPORTANCE OF INDIAN OCEAN ISLANDS NOTED

Capetown THE CAPE TIMES in English 30 May 83 p 8

[Article by Anthony Delius]

[Text]

LONDON. — As the 21st century grows nearer so the attention of Africa's east coast begins to turn towards the Indian Ocean and its hundreds of islands. The closer islands, Mauritius, Madagascar, the Seychelles, the Comoros and Reunion have already returned the compliment of the continent's attention by joining in its affairs via membership of the Organization for African Unity.

In April of this year Africa's off-shore Indian Ocean islands began to interest themselves in a unity of their own, the Indian Ocean Commission, by holding the first meeting of that body.

World interest

Three things have stimulated the islands' interest in themselves and their common situation. First of all there is the resuscitated world interest in the area. Russian and American naval presences have steadily increased and India and Tanzania have given a lead in seeking to have the Pacific declared a nuclear-free zone.

Then there came the South African interest in Mauritius and the tension created across the whole area by South

Africa's part in last year's attempted coup in the Seychelles. This year saw the non-aligned nations' backing for Mauritius's claim to the island of Diego Garcia, presently loaned by Britain to the USA as a naval communications stop-over.

The commission's meeting on the Seychelles concerned industrial relations between the islands, surely no very urgent question; the exploitation of fishing in waters surrounding the islands, with international problems which can escalate very rapidly; air and sea communications, telecommunications, and the search for oil.

For the West this meeting serves notice of increasingly awkward discussion of the American use of that Indian Ocean pinpoint, Diego Garcia. Britain seems to have made a concession, in spite of claiming to have bought out the rights of the former inhabitants, by saying that it will return the island involved to Mauritius when Diego Garcia eventually ceases to be of any use to the "free world" — a term not generally recognized officially by the wider international community.

Some claim that Britain has by this recognized Mauritian sovereignty over the territory. In addition the non-aligned nations have accepted Mauritian sovereignty. So the international argument over the island is likely to be ever-recurring, as well as complicated.

No less long-term is the argument about fishing rights around the islands likely to be, with the Russians occupying the position of major villain. With the extension of West African national rights to 200 miles out into the Atlantic Ocean, a row is already arising about the Soviet's fish "piracy" in its fishing and canning fleets' activities along the west coast of Africa. Already there are signs of concern by the islands about the growing quantities of fish being taken by the Russians, Japanese and South Koreans off the east coast.

New colony

But it is the matter of Diego Garcia which is most likely to join the Indian Ocean islands more immediately together, with the support of Africa and India and the United Nations. In 1965, when Mr Wilson

and the Labour Party generally were moving to liberate the black Rhodesians from an all-white seizure of Rhodesian sovereignty, and inviting the world to join in sanctions against that territory, the British were actually busy creating a new colony of their own far out in the Indian Ocean, called the British Indian Ocean Territory.

This involved a remote group of islands practically in the dead centre of the Indian Ocean and known as Chagos Archipelago, then under the authority of the British colonial governor of Mauritius, some 1 800 miles to the south. For no apparent reason the Archipelago was detached from rule by the Mauritian governor and joined to the Des Roche Archipelago and the Farqhar Islands and Aldabra Islands, then under the authority of the governor of the Seychelles.

Part of the Chagos Archipelago was the lovely U-shaped Diego Garcia island, home of some 2 000 people of mixed French, Indian and African origin. The Aldabra Islands were of considerable scientific interest as the home of some giant tortoises.

Offer to US

The Americans became interested in Aldabra as an Indian Ocean base, but it was soon pointed out by some eminent zoologists that building a base there would seriously disturb the tranquillity of these giant specimens of the Chellonian order. So the London govern-

ment offered to hire Diego Garcia to the Americans, and began by various means to distribute its 2 000 inhabitants to neighbouring islands (generally not less than 100 miles away) and to the overcrowded island of Mauritius.

The islanders had been used, in the past, to making the journey to distant Mauritius in order to spend savings earned at the local co-pra factories, or from selling fish or coconuts, which grew wild. Soon some families when they prepared to go home from buying sprees began to find that they couldn't get passages on ships going back.

While the giant tortoises continued in their ancient tranquillity, inhabitants of Diego Garcia found themselves suffering impoverished exile on other Indian Ocean islands, and especially Mauritius. Even the couple of millions which the British had slipped the Mauritian authorities to help ease the return of the Garcians never somehow got distributed in its entirety.

Took up case

The complaints of the homesick ex-islanders reached the UN, a congressional committee in Washington, Parliament and courts in London, and some more money changed hands. But the telecommunications base was built, 2 000 American GIs took over the living space on the island, and the latest government on newly-independent Mauritius

took up the case of the exiles, the Ilois, with the British and the non-aligned nations. The former islands belonging to the Seychelles, including the home of the giant tortoises, have been returned to the Seychelles, so why can't Diego Garcia be returned to Mauritius, or some handsome compensation be paid to the Ilois?

The importance of the Indian Ocean is also rising as the economic importance of the Pacific Ocean rises with the economic growth of nations round its borders. Not only are China and Japan likely to become dominant in the world's economies by the beginning of the 21st century, but also Taiwan, South Korea, Singapore and Australia — and India itself.

Major seaway

If America's economy continues to maintain the importance it does today — and even if it doesn't — the Pacific could easily overtake the Atlantic as the world's major seaway. The attraction for Europe's trade will lie across the Indian Ocean to reach the wealthy Pacific, and the off-shore islands of Africa will become of greater importance as staging posts for the world's trade.

Their people's rights and opinions will never again be as negligible as they were in the days when they were inhabitants of casually named and occasionally visited atolls lying on the vague edges of European empires and major colonies.

PORTUGUESE SOCIALIST LEADER DENIES SHELTERING UNITA

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 21 Apr 83 p 1

[Text] Lisbon--The secretary general of the Socialist Party, Mario Soares, referring to the UNITA faction in Portuguese territory, told ANGOP yesterday morning that "Portugal cannot shelter people who are preparing operations against countries with whom we have relations of strong friendship and cordiality, even though Portugal is a pluralistic, tolerant country."

The Socialist Party leader indicated that recent statements by a high level official of UNITA in Lisbon, according to which Soares would encourage that group's actions in Portugal, "are false and slanderous."

Regarding cooperation with the People's Republic of Angola, Soares stated that, "If the Socialist Party enters the government, as all indications lead us to believe, we will strengthen our policy of cooperation with all the former Portuguese colonies, or in other words with the independent Lusophone countries."

Mario Soares also said that he "held interesting discussions with Angola's vice minister of foreign affairs, who attended the Montechoro congress," and on that occasion he suggested to him that if the Socialist Party assumes power on 25 April, "a summit will be held with the governments of all Lusophone countries to emphasize and develop cooperation."

The Socialist Party leader also emphasized that, "the policy of cooperation and strengthening of our relations with Lusophone African countries has nothing to do with partisan strategies, and must be a national policy," adding that, "Whatever government Portugal has, a policy of cooperation will be followed."

Invited to speak about the situation in South Africa, and especially about the Reagan administration's arbitrary attachment of the Namibian independence issue to the withdrawal of Cuban internationalist troops from Angola, the Portuguese Socialist Party leader stated, "We would not like to make a statement on such a delicate issue as this, since it is tied to the domestic policy choices of the Angolan state, and I am being very careful in this area so as not to wound the sensibilities of the Angolan authorities."

Soares put forth the proposal that the Socialist Party "has a very clear policy for South Africa which condemns apartheid and favors support of the Front Line states."

Towards this end, he felt that "a stabilization policy for South Africa should be established," specifying the efforts that "we have made within the framework of the Socialist International, so we may successfully hold a solidarity conference with the Front Line countries, to take place in Tanzania next 17 to 19 July."

Regarding this matter, Soares went on to say that "a preparation commission has been set up," which he promised to attend, if national obligations allow him to do so.

The secretary general of the Socialist Party spoke with the Angolan news during a show celebrating his party's 10th anniversary, which was held at Lisbon's Recreational Coliseum.

9927

CSO: 3442/231

BRIEFS

NEW DIAMOND DISCOVERY--The discovery of an important new diamond deposit in the mining province of Lunda-Norte, whose reserves are estimated at being profitable for a 5-year period of exploration, was revealed during the visit made to Angola from the 20th to the 22nd of this month by Philip Oppenheimer, administrator of the Angola Diamond Company. During his stay among us, Oppenheimer, who is also associated with the Central Selling Organization, which markets 75 percent of world diamond production (out of the London Sales Exchange), visited the mining zones of Lunda-Norte Province. During the visit, he held several working sessions with local leaders, as well as subsequent meetings with the ministers of planning and industry, Lope Do Nascimento and Bento Ribeiro respectively, with whom he shared his impressions of DIAMANG's current situation. According to an ANGOP telex, the discovery of this new diamond bearing deposit is of prime importance for the national economy, since, beginning in April, an increase of about [illegible] percent has been recorded in the average price for diamonds and gems. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 24 Apr 83 p 1] 9927

CSO: 3442/231

ADJIBADE MEETS WITH UK FOREIGN MINISTER, SEEKS TIES

London WEST AFRICA in English 23 May 83 pp 1,233-1,234

[From the "Matchet's Diary" column]

[Text]

The Peoples Republic of Benin is not a country with which Britain has very developed relations. Historical contacts with the area go back a long time, to the days of Sir Richard Burton's mission as Consul in Whydah to the Kings of Danhome, and the proximity to Nigeria has always led to some intercourse, but the frontiers left by colonialism remaining what they are, contacts since independence have been limited. The representative in Cotonou of John Holt used to act as Consul, but that office has closed down, and Benin's best known Brit, Harry Penrose, who teaches teachers of English at the University (funded by the ODA) prefers not to have consular duties. There are also a few scholarships for Beninois to study teaching of English in the UK. There are one or two British firms involved there — eg Lonrho in the Save sugar scheme, and the Norwegians have sub-contracted part of the work on the Seme oilfield to British companies, and British exports to Benin are surprisingly high (£18.6m. in 1981 and £15m. in 1982), perhaps a by-product of the trade with Nigeria. But that is more or less all. The unstable first 12 years of independence (as Dahomey) followed by the difficult and embattled early years of the Kérékou regime also did not facilitate contacts.

Thus it is not surprising that the visit this month to Britain by the Foreign Minister, Tiameu Adjibade, is the first by a Foreign Minister of Benin (or Dahomey) since independence in 1960. A former Ambassador of Benin at the UN (during which

period he presided over the Security Council), he is very much what the French describe as a "head of diplomacy", a technocrat rather than a politician. In the interest of developing relations with all nations (as a "fundamentally non-aligned country"), he told me the Kérékou regime had taken the initiative to try to develop contacts here, because they had not detected any interest on the part of the British (although linked indirectly through multilateral aid, especially the EEC). The aim was to reaffirm Benin's will to develop ties, and, in view of the difficult *conjuncture*, to awaken a spirit of solidarity. Obviously this would take time, and a visit such as this was only a first step, he said. The visit included two days in Scotland, taking the BP oil refinery at Grangemouth, and the Moray House College of Education in Edinburgh, where the Benin teachers are studying.

In a conversation which dwelt especially on Benin's African relations, he stressed the importance of the forthcoming summit in Addis Ababa, and expressed the view that the failure of Tripoli 1 and 2 had been engineered by those who sought to "distract the organisation and prevent it from facing its responsibilities", and who were concerned about the OAU's involvement in economic actions, such as the 1980 Lagos plan. It was an indispensable, irreplaceable organisation, and since the summit was to be held "without conditions", there was no reason why it could not be held. This meant that those who did not

attend because of the presence of the SADR, or the Chadian GUNT, should not use them as an alibi for absence. As far as Benin was concerned, the SADR is now a member of the OAU, and so they should be seated, he said. On the whole question of ECOWAS and the expulsion of illegal aliens from Nigeria, he stressed that the Nigerian action would not and should not affect the organisation. There had been an attempt at the time, in February, to call an extraordinary meeting, but Benin, as ECOWAS Chairman, had not thought it opportune. It had been a problem for Benin at the time, since 1.3m. people had transited through the country, which had posed many problems of food and health for a period, as well as blocking trade. There had been 200,000 Beninois, who had been dispersed to their villages as quickly as possible. There had been some "international solidarity" but the main burden had still been borne by Benin. They had not sought to tackle the problem in such a way as to threaten ECOWAS, but countries affected had appealed to President Shagari. The \$1m. obtained had been placed with the ECOWAS secretariat for distribution. The Minister repeated that, for Benin, it was a main concern not to dramatise the situation. The Nigerian action could be understood, as an action by a sovereign country, for internal reasons.

CSO: 3400/1531

FRENCH AID, ADB INVESTMENT TO BENEFIT NATION

More French Aid, Cooperation

Gaborone DAILY NEWS in English 11 May 83 p 1

[Article by Jerry Masete: "France To Step Up Aid to Botswana"]

[Text]

FRENCH AID to Botswana, as well as cooperation between the two countries, is to be stepped up.

This has been disclosed by the outgoing French Ambassador to Botswana, Monsieur Jacques Gasseau, who has been resident in Lusaka, Zambia for the past three-and-half years.

Reviewing some of the achievements during his assignment here, Mr Gasseau noted that the Botswana Vaccine Institute (BVI) was among the tangible achievements of the bilateral cooperation that was enjoyed between Botswana and France.

France also sent teachers to the University of Botswana and Gaborone Secondary School.

In addition, he said, preparations were being made between the two countries for Botswana to be given experts who would work in the intensification of cash crops.

Meanwhile, a French company would be engaged in the opening of a brick factory in Lobatse. But he did not disclose details.

The outgoing Ambassador went on to explain that France

and Botswana last year signed a financial protocol under which the French Government would help in the establishment of the Morupule Power Station.

In this connection, he added, the Minister of Mineral Resources and Water Affairs, Dr Gaositwe Chiepe was expected to visit France soon to talk about the project.

Monsieur Gasseau also disclosed that France would help in a survey for water in the country.

In connection with the current drought, his country would be sending additional consignments of food to Botswana, he disclosed.

Last year, he noted, France sent some 1 500 tonnes of flour which had already been distributed to areas that have been hard hit by the drought.

France was meantime expected to respond favourably to a Botswana appeal for aid over the refugee problem.

He said he had discussed the matter with the President, Dr Q.K.J. Masire.

Last Thursday, Dr Masire hosted a farewell party in honour of the Ambassador, at the State

House in Gaborone.

Monsieur Gasseau emphasised that there were many areas in which France could cooperate with Botswana. And specialists were available to help solve many of the problems that affected this country, he said.

He went on to comment that France looked on the Southern African Development Coordination Conference, SADCC, of which Botswana was a member, with a lot of sympathy and encouragement.

The SADCC was formed three years ago, to enable the independent states in the region to break away from economic over-dependence on one sector. Most if not all the countries depend on South Africa.

When questioned about the Namibian problem, the outgoing Ambassador said France rejected the linking of the implementation of UN Resolution 435 with the withdrawal of Cuban forces from Angola.

But France remained a member of the 'Contact' Group whose other members were the USA, Britain, West Germany and Canada, he added. BOPA

ADB Support for Development

Gaborone DAILY NEWS in English 20 May 83 p 1

[Text] The Botswana delegation to the 19th Annual Meeting of the African Development Bank and its Fund returned home over the weekend having noted that up to now Bank Group had committed about P90 million to support various development projects in Botswana.

These include the Kanye-Lobatse road and the National Health Institute.

The delegation has also indicated that the proposed new Francistown Hospital would be among the projects the Bank Group would support shortly.

The delegation which attended the meetings held on May 11 for the Bank and May 14 for the Fund in Nairobi, Kenya, was led by the Assistant Minister of Finance and Development Planning, Mr O.I. Chilume.

President Arap Moi of Kenya opened the meetings, and stressed the historic importance of the occasion as a number of non-regional states were attending as members of the African Development Bank Group for the first time.

A release from the Ministry of Finance and Development Planning points out that the capital stock of the African Development Bank has so far been restricted to regional members who constitute all independent African states.

However, in recent years, the release says, the need to increase the resources of the Bank in order to respond more effectively to development problems of member countries made it necessary to enlarge its equity base by admitting non-regional countries. During the recent meetings the Bank's Board of Governors approved the applications of Portugal, Saudi Arabia, and India to accede to memberships of the Bank.

Botswana belongs to a constituency which includes Angola, Mozambique and Zimbabwe. The new Executive Director for the constituency covering Botswana is, Mr I.G. Takawira from Zimbabwe who takes over from Botswana's Mr Wellie Seboni, the region's

Executive Director over the past four years.

No additional information has been provided regarding Mr Seboni's plans for the future.

Mr Seboni, former MP for Gaborone was at one time Assistant Minister of Finance and Development Planning.

The delegation asserts that this year's Bank Group meeting was one of the most successful. The new policy initiatives proposed by management to implement an expanded operational programme for the period up to 1986 was generally supported by the Governors. Some of the most important areas in which the Bank Group intends to be active are energy, agriculture and institution building.

The release says the Bank Group intends to increase its efforts to support specific alternative energy projects in respect of those member countries whose economic developments prospects are severely constrained by petroleum imports - the latter continuing to take an increasing share of their export earnings.

The Botswana delegation also signed agreements whereby the African Development Bank will provide the National Development Bank with a line of credit amounting to five million units of Account (P5.7 million.)

GOVERNMENT DENIES NONAGGRESSION DEAL WITH SOUTH AFRICA

Gaborone DAILY NEWS in English 8 Jun 83 p 1

[Text]

GABORONE, JUNE 7: The Government of Botswana has denied holding any negotiations with the Government of South Africa intended to reach agreement not to use each other's territories as springboards for subversion.

The Government explains this in a statement issued by the Office of the President responding to an article which appeared in the Johannesburg 'Rand Daily Mail' of June 6.

According to the statement, in that article the Minister of Foreign Affairs of South Africa, Mr Pik Botha, is reported as having stated that he was involved in an 'on-going process' of negotiations with four of South Africa's neighbours, including Botswana, to reach agreement not to use each other's territories as springboards for subversion.

"Mr Botha is reported further to have said that a satisfactory agreement in principle had been reached with Botswana on this matter and that he was waiting to hear from the Botswana Government how the alleged agreement could be implemented in practice," says the statement.

It stresses: "The Office of the President wishes to state quite categorically that it has no knowledge of the negotiations, let alone the agreement in principles, between

Botswana and South Africa which it is alleged Mr Botha was referring to.

"The Government of Botswana has not engaged in any such negotiations with the Government of South Africa."

The rest of the statement states:

"For its part, the Government of Botswana does not see the need for such negotiations; for it is a long-standing policy of the government not to permit this country to be used for launching attacks against any of our neighbours. The South African authorities are fully aware of this policy.

"It is true that on April 21 this year Mr Botha held a meeting in South Africa with the Minister of External Affairs, of Botswana, Mr A.M. Mogwe. The meeting was held at the request of the Botswana Government to discuss issues of mutual interest to the two countries. These issues did not include the question of non-aggression pact.

"The Office of the President deeply regrets that the South African authorities have now chosen to use the occasion of the meeting of 21 April to give a totally wrong impression regarding its purpose. This is particularly regrettable since it is in total breach of the understanding reached between the two sides at the meeting," the statement concludes.

CSO: 3400/1566

COMMERCE, INDUSTRY MINISTER CALLS FOR JOINT TRADE VENTURES

Gaborone DAILY NEWS in English 26 May 83 p 1

[Article by Lentihablie Maano]

[Text]

THE MINISTER of Commerce and Industry, Mr M.P.K. Nwako, has spoken of the need for a joint trade-venture between locals or citizen companies and those of developed countries.

Speaking during an interview with BOPA on Tuesday after his recent return from UK, Norway and Sweden, Mr Nwako noted that developed countries which have been associated with the developing countries in the Third World have tended to exploit the raw materials from these countries for the benefit of their own home industries.

Mr Nwako had led a seven-man Trade and Investment Promotion Mission to the three countries which aimed among other things to publicise the stable economy of Botswana and encourage the growth of trade and investment links between Botswana and the three countries.

The Minister pointed out that the result of the raw material exploitation was that finished goods made from the raw materials are later re-exported to their countries of origin at very high prices.

Giving an example, Mr Nwako, stated that hides and skins available in Botswana could through a joint venture between citizen companies and those from three countries, especially Sweden, be made into finished goods here or be developed into leather which can then be

exported at prices which could be of benefit to Botswana.

Speaking in particular about his discussions with the Norwegians Mr Nwako stated that he held useful discussions about how they could be involved in Botswana particularly in the private sector. He said that relations between the two countries were bilateral or on government to government basis.

He expressed that the view that the private sector in Norway should be interested in establishing joint-venture projects, where Botswana would be involved, with citizen companies. Mr Nwako stated that the Norwegians could help us develop our infrastructure.

The Minister said that there was a need to trade together adding "trade must be a two-way thing because as the Norwegians have exportable goods Botswana also have them."

Mr Nwako stressed that the establishment of joint venture projects in Botswana would help enhance job opportunities as well as the value of the goods manufactured.

In the UK, Mr Nwako's mission held discussions with the National Coal Board and Tropical Products Institute. The possibility of setting-up a cement terminal was also discussed. Here Mr Nwako stated what was considered was the buying of cement in bulk and putting into bags here. He said that this could perhaps help reduce the price of cement and later on have an effect on construction costs.

The Minister said that the response from the representatives of the various companies met were very encouraging. He said the mission met relevant people, relating to trade and industry and anything that could bring us into achieving some relations between investors in those countries and Botswana.

Among these people include representatives of the Commonwealth Secretariat with whom discussions were held on the future assistance required by the Ministry of Commerce and Industry in the form of specialists on various fields.

On whether anything concrete did come out of the discussions Mr Nwako pointed out that during such missions nothing definite is signed. He stated that follow-ups would be made during later on.

He in particular, said that a trial was made on the possibility of exporting ECCO beef to Norway and the 16 tons sent there last year sold like hot cakes. Mr Nwako expressed the disappointment on the fact that farmers in that country were against the importation of the beef by Norway.

The interesting thing he said, was that consumers liked our beef and had asked the Botswana Government to put some pressure so that the beef could be allowed into that country.

The Minister however stated that Norway was involved in the Karakul wool development at Lobatse and had promised to buy any surplus.

WESTERN, AFRICAN NEWSMEN ASSAILED AT BOJA SEMINAR

Gaborone DAILY NEWS in English 3 May 83 p 1

[Text]

WESTERN journalists, African reporters and Governments as well as multinational corporations came under sharp criticism at the official opening of the international seminar organised by the Botswana Journalists Association, BOJA at the University of Botswana last Friday.

BOJA's acting chairman, Mr Ernest Chilisa, said his organisation was "concerned" over the attitudes of certain African countries in the region "which have the habit of expelling and detaining foreign correspondents in their countries or harassing visiting journalists without giving them the benefit of doubt."

He also accused western journalists of failing to understand events in Africa.

At the same time, Mr Chilisa condemned the multinationals for giving material support to racist South Africa, a country in which the multinationals have survived on "super abnormal profits."

He said that western government and donor agencies formulated policy on Southern Africa mostly from reports that were filled by journalists based in the region.

Yet in Namibia and South Africa, the western media, like their governments "had failed to appreciate the liberation struggle of the oppressed Black people who have been denied their birth right to land for centuries."

Those sacrificing themselves for freedom, he said, were viewed in the eyes of the west as agitators and communist-inspired.

Mr Chilisa went on to accuse the western press of going out of its way to legitimise the subversive activities of rebel groups in Angola and Mozambique, without recognising them to be South African manoeuvres of destabilising the region and diversifying attention from its own sharp contradictions.

Mr Chilisa described the Reagan administration's policy of 'constructive engagement' with

South Africa as "nothing else but a conspiracy against the wishes of the black people."

The BOJA acting chairman went on to also criticise African journalists of not being aggressive enough "in exposing corruption and violation of human rights by their countries."

The African journalists had taken defeatist and apologetic attitudes, he believed.

"It is our duty to expose situations in which our leaders live in luxury while the masses live in miserable poverty."

African journalists, he added, tended to rely mostly on government handouts instead of exposing injustices as some western journalists had done.

He said there was no room in the profession for those who still believed in arm-chair journalism.

Such behaviour forced African leaders not to respect their journalists, he pointed out.

In conclusion, he said the setting up of a newspool for the region was long overdue. "We cannot expect the western press to do the job for us."

CSO: 3400/1564

ZIMBABWE INVESTIGATES COMPLAINT REGARDING ZIANA REPORT

Gaborone DAILY NEWS in English 4 May 83 p 1

[Text]

ZIMBABWE's Ministry of Information is investigating complaints by the Botswana Government that a ZIANA report that the Dukwi Refugee Settlement was being used as a recruiting centre for "dissidents" was untrue.

This was disclosed by the Director of Zimbabwe Information, Mr Justin Nyoka during a two-day international mass media seminar organised by the Botswana Journalists Association (BOJA) in Gaborone over the weekend.

Mr Nyoka, who was one of the principal speakers at the seminar assured the seminar that the story was being investigated and that his ministry "is not going to let our journalists fail to use the proper sources of information."

He was replying to a question from one of the people who turned up for the seminar who said it was "terrifying to find that in the last month a ZIANA reporter came to Gaborone and reported that the Botswana Government is sheltering refugees who are trying to overthrow the Zimbabwe Government."

The ZIANA reporter in question came to Botswana, interviewed the Administrative Secretary in the Office of the President, Mr Lebang Mpotokwane, and later filed a story claiming that he interviewed some refugees in Dukwi who told him the existence

of a "ZIPRA High Command."

Mr Nyoka told the seminar: "I have been talking to the Office of the Botswana President and have met with someone I regard as a key witness, whom the reporter alleges he interviewed in Dukwi Camp."

He added that he would be submitting a fresh report to the Zimbabwe Minister of Information, Mr Nathan Shamuyarira.

"ZIANA is a national news agency and we believe that what a national news agency should put out must be accurate," he said.

Mr Nyoka had earlier presented an inspiring paper on 'how the western media covered Zimbabwe during the liberation struggle and after independence.'

He said in their reports the western journalists told blatant lies and that reports had omissions and distortions.

Mr Nyoka added: "Foreign correspondents covering the Zimbabwe liberation war did so from Salisbury and Johannesburg, where they not only relied on government communiques but were exposed to deliberate intelligence leaks by the two racist regimes."

He warned the other liberation movements, ANC, PAC and SWAPO that if they thought the western media was going to report on their favour, they should "better think again."

VICE PRESIDENT CALLS FOR REVOLUTION IN AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION

Addresses ECA in Addis Ababa

Gaborone DAILY NEWS in English 10 May 83 p 1

[Text]

THE VICE-PRESIDENT, Mr Peter Mmusi was one of the three speakers who delivered key-note speeches during a meeting to commemorate the 20th anniversary of the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA) in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. The others were Presidents Daniel Arap Moi of Kenya and Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia.

Mr Mmusi warned the delegates that if Africa cannot achieve a revolution in agricultural production, "I cannot see us make tangible progress in other sectors, and more importantly achieve a level of self-sustaining development. Agriculture must therefore provide the primary engine of economic and social transformation.

He said that industrial development schemes, transport and communication networks, energy development and others must be made to serve primarily the needs of food production in Africa.

Mr Mmusi observed that the stark reality was that Africa is now in the main an independent continent. He added that they cannot afford the luxury of forever blaming "Imperialists" for our problems. He cautioned that if we allow foreigners to control, misguide and cheat us, "we only have ourselves to blame. It is us the indigenous leaders of Africa

who must accept the bulk of the blame for her worsening economic problems."

Mr Mmusi noted that the other source of Africa's economic woes was her over dependence on foreign economic assistance - gifts. Very often donors have their own priorities and interests in our countries and consequently it is their pet programmes that command finance and most unfortunately the time of our limited manpower resources.

He however clarified that this was not to say that financial assistance was bad in itself but both donors and recipients must understand that it should only be a supplement to the recipient's own self-reliant efforts. Foreign economic assistance must fill gaps in our own programmes. Our development programmes should not be tailor made to attract foreign economic assistance.

The Vice President warned that if we hope to be significant players on the world economic stage we must first strengthen our economies. He added that the reality of human nature is such that appeals for international economic reform based on equity considerations of some long term economic benefits for all, will achieve very limited results.

Mr Mmusi noted that it had been said many times before

that agriculture should provide the bed-rock of economic development. This is especially true in Africa where agriculture is by far the biggest employer, but where yields have remained low and production methods backward.

He said in most of Africa today agricultural production is not only decreasing but in many countries it has virtually collapsed. The result, he said is object poverty and destitution. He was optimistic that there was a lot that we can do to minimise the effects of droughts and to turn-back the relentless advance of deserts.

Mr Mmusi observed that it was us Africans, who have lifted food-aid to the level of an instrument of economic policy, a foreign support mechanism, often with little regard for its detrimental effect on domestic food production.

He said of late we have been hearing announcements from those that give food-aid that their aid will in future be tied to food production programmes in our countries. Once again, as always by default, we would have allowed outsiders to take the initiation in our countries even in producing the most basic of

human needs - food.

He told delegates that self-reliance and agriculture production are the two foundations for African development which must be laid. The other leg of the foundation should be made of regional economic grouping. The size and nature of our economies demand that we pool our national resources, he said.

He referred to SADCC and said that the SADCC member states were bound together by the daily experience of racist oppression, racist exploitation and in many cases racist aggression. They are also tied together by geography and rudimentary infrastructure that was left behind by the departing colonial powers.

Mr Mmusi felt his intervention would be incomplete if he did not mention the importance of individual freedom. He said unless the development process was democratised and individuals allowed to reach their full potential and benefit thereof, economic process in Africa will remain a drawn only to be talked about.

He said if we stifle reform and dissent, the end result was not only a smothering of innovative ideas which are so basic to the

development process, but also social upheavals which set back development by decades.

He warned that no amount of financial transfers into Africa will achieve economic transformation unless coupled with hardwork and innovative ideas born essentially of the African experience.

In an interview in Gaborone, the Vice President appeared satisfied about the progress made during the deliberations. He said what was stressed was fair trade with the developed industrialised world. He said Africa should not just be producers of raw materials and buyers of expensive finished products. There was also the question of inter-African trade in addition to selling goods outside Africa.

Emphasis was laid on the establishment of factories in Africa and markets amongst African countries to absorb goods that are produced within the continent.

All African countries were invited to attend and the four regions of Africa were represented. Botswana together with Kenya and Swaziland represented the South East region which groups 18 countries.

Commentary Praises Message

Gaborone DAILY NEWS in English 13 Jun 83 p 1

[Text]

"FOOD PRODUCTION in Africa has been falling while the continent's population growth rate is the highest in the world; education programmes, and policies remain irrelevant to Africa's development needs and the illiteracy rate continue to make our continent the proverbial 'Dark Continent.'"

This was the grim but firm message the Vice President, Mr Peter Mmusi gave to a conference of the Economic Commission for Africa which was held in Addis Ababa recently. Mr Mmusi's speech was frank and forthright. It left no room for musings about the magnitude of the problem Africa faces in trying to feed millions of empty stomachs.

What is significant about the speech, which was heard by delegates from all over the continent, is that it put the blame at Africa's own door-step for the malady of backwardness in food production and made no bones about the fact that little is being done to revitalise agriculture. It should be the African leaders themselves, in consultation with their people, and not somebody from elsewhere, who should show us the way to rid ourselves of this sense of dependency that has become the hallmark of third world development.

It is a sad comment that African countries continue, and will continue for a long time, to be perpetual importers of food in what should be an agriculturally rich continent. In many African countries the stagnation in agricultural production has come to be accepted as the norm.

The essence of Mr Mmusi's speech is that we should stop putting all the blame for the problems we face on external factors. "The stark reality," he said, "is that Africa is now in the main an independent continent and we cannot afford the luxury of forever blaming 'imperialists' for our problems.

What then should we do if the ball is in our own court? We have to revise the priorities which are not relevant to our own particular circumstances of development. The fact of the matter, which few African leaders dare admit publicly, is that our agrarian policies leave much to be desired. They need radical reform if we are to be our own proud masters in this key sector of the economy. If all African leaders would stop being so over-sensitive and defensive and admit their failures for what they are, we could be on the right track towards self-sufficiency in food production.

Massive financial aid and food hand-outs have, in certain quarters, contributed to inertia and a false sense of security in food resources. Self-reliance coupled with generous financial assistance from domestic sources for self-help projects could go a long way in tackling one of the most complex of Africa's problems. Our weakness is that we fail to make use of climatic conditions which favour us to the maximum until disaster such as drought strikes.

It is the African countries themselves which can rescue their people from the abyss of poverty and want. We have to weigh, and if possible reject, certain unworkable advice given by experts most of whom lack practical experience of our particular circumstances of land ownership and development. If we allow ourselves to be 'guinea-pigs' at the mercy of consultants and so-called "experts," some of whom are performing on trial and error basis, we have only ourselves to blame if our agrarian programmes are confused and inappropriate.

The era of political and ideological rhetoric as a weapon to rally the masses behind a charismatic leader has long passed. We have reached the time when practical effort and accomplishment must ensure better living conditions for millions of Africans, most of whose living standards are hardly above the poverty line.

CSO: 3400/1562

VICE PRESIDENT WARNS LEADERS OF RURAL PROBLEMS

Urges Development Efforts

Gaborone DAILY NEWS in English 7 Jun 83 p 1

[Text

RURAL DEVELOPMENT still remains a glaring eyesore in the developing countries where the larger part of their population are battling against all sorts of hardships. On the other hand urban centres or emerging towns are centres of attention where developments appear fast and continuous.

It is a common feature of development countries that wherever a town develops, there is bound to be an influx of people from the rural areas. Botswana is not an exception. We have witnessed and continue to witness the growing town populations. Gaborone is already suffocating with the increasing number of unemployed from poorly attended rural areas.

They come here in the hope of finding employment in some of Gaborone's industries, but to their disappointment, not all of them are lucky. The next move for them should be to go back to the rural areas, but they are scared of the poverty of under-development. At the opening of the Lentswe-le-Tau annual agricultural show on Saturday, the Vice President, Mr Peter Mmusi warned of possible problems in Botswana, unless government leaders did something practical for rural poor.

He said, "unless they take immediate steps to develop their rural areas through widespread involvement of their rural poor, they are likely to face problems."

This warning by the Vice President reflects something which is long overdue. We should not be realising that there is something wrong with rural development at this late hour. Rural development should have been our priority right from the start. Our rural areas are known for their tireless spirit of self-reliance which is however only confined to the poor. But in most cases, it appears there is lack of back-up from Government. We know of numerous primary schools and secondary schools manned by unqualified teachers.

Rural development cannot be achieved if the urban-oriented controllers of the development machinery only peep through their urban windows to see what is happening outside in these areas. Eloquent talk about rural problems cannot bring about rural development.

We need a fuller, more practical and continuous approach to the rural problems. This can only come about by not monopolising the educated brains for the development solely of urban centres at the expense of the rest of the country.

Botswana must introduce agro-industries and related factories in the rural areas so as to retain capable brains where they are needed. A development-oriented education system is needed which will expose our children to the realities of development.

There can be no self-reliance in towns when people are spoon-fed and enjoying the comforts of life, while people in the rural areas are breaking their backs to make ends meet. To monitor rural development effectively, Botswana needs an efficient communication system of good roads and all-time-working telephones. Furthermore, Botswana needs effective mass media to serve as a link between the rural areas and urban centres. These will help to draw attention to the great evils afflicting humanity such as poverty, malnutrition and disease. Let rural development be our full-time concern, not only our slogan without practical involvement.

Commentary Backs Mmusi

Gaborone DAILY NEWS in English 10 Jun 83 p 1

[Article by Lentihabile Maano]

[Text] **LENTSWE-LE-TAU, JUNE 4:** The Vice-President and Minister of Finance and Development Planning, Mr Peter Mmusi, has warned of possible problems in Botswana, unless government leaders do something for the rural poor.

Mr Mmusi was officially opening the Kweneng North Agricultural Show today.

He warned that government leaders must be increasingly aware "that unless they take immediate steps to develop their rural areas through widespread involvement of their rural poor, they are likely to face problems."

The Vice-President had earlier stated that the efforts of the rural poor were a means of drawing government's attention without noises.

Government, he said, was silently asked to recognise that a relatively small fraction of the citizenry was enjoying the comforts of life without much efforts at self-reliance.

He said that the rural poor saw little hope for themselves and for their children.

Mr Mmusi warned that a lack of positive response to their calls for attention could lead to these people falling prey to any ideology which would appear to offer them those things they held important—food, clothing, health-care, security and hope.

The Vice-President told the show-goers that as the majority of the rural poor were farmers, this made the area of attention quite clear. He said that there were large and small farmers,

adding that it was more often than not, that some big farmers looked down upon the contribution that could come from these small farmers.

He said that they regarded it as a waste of valuable scarce resources on these people, little realising that the whole country was full of them, and that they were therefore politically important in our part of the world.

Mr Mmusi added: "In our quest

for accelerated agricultural development, the big farmer tends to overlook what contribution the small one can make. He is out for fast, massive increases in output."

He further pointed out that there was no doubt that most of the exhibits came from the small farmer, and consequently it would be catastrophic to ignore the small farmer. He added that if the small farmer was willing to change for better systems, there was no reason to ignore him.

Mr Mmusi said that programmes must be worked out for the small farmer, adding that the experience of other countries could assist in this regard.

He noted that China has a programme for the small farmers which has paid them dividends.

Mr Mmusi emphasized that to agree with the opponents of small farmer programmes, calling them welfare agriculture - too costly and uneconomical - would be to land Botswana in a serious situation where the majority had been ignored in support of the economists who might not have been looking at the political implications.

The Vice-President said that he noted with pleasure that the theme of this year's agricultural shows was "Increase Production through Groups. He said that a group of people could generate more ideas than an individual.

"It can provide a strong unified voice in the Community; it can allow bigger agricultural projects

because resources are pulled together," he added.

Mr Mmusi said that the example of successful groups in Botswana were the horticultural estates at Mogobane, Manyana and Mankgodit and groups involved in construction of drift fences.

He added that in the last three years, spray races and landlining yards had been constructed by the Mahetiwe, Mogonono, Maokagane, Maologane, Hatalatladi, Mmammarobole and Galetlhokwane groups. These were in the Lentswe-le-tau area.

The Vice-President pointed out that the repeated demands for government subsidies for farmers had been widespread. "But in the absence of concrete efforts and dedication it has not been an easy task for government to respond positively to these demands."

He stated that the response has to the most, been erratic.

Mr Mmusi, however, paid tribute to Botswana for their dauntless efforts, despite a number of hostile factors, such as the country-wide drought, in organising the shows and making them more meaningful each year.

He pointed out that it was indisputable that the efforts were an indication that farmers were willing to move away from subsistence farming to a more productive and profitable system of agriculture to solve the country's food problem.

Mr Mmusi stated that it

therefore remained for the Botswana Government to be fully committed to assisting the farmer, large and small, to achieve desired goals in contributing meaningfully to the economy of the country.

However, Mr Mmusi emphasized that government alone, without the dedication of all, could not provide the solutions to the task of agricultural productivity and prosperity.

He said that government had placed a high priority on the raising of rural living standards through improved agriculture in our rural development strategy.

Mr Mmusi stated that food production and self-sufficiency for the country rested with our rural areas. He added that these areas had not been given adequate attention for a long time.

Speaking about some of the efforts aimed at helping farmers, Mr Mmusi said that it was the intention of the government to help the farming community by several projects.

He said that government hoped to give every farming household, 20kg of free seed to be used when the 1983/84 rains come.

Furthermore a destumping scheme which is expected to pay will soon be in operation and it is expected to pay farmers between P25 and P40 for destumping a hectare of land.

BOPA

CSO: 3400/1566

PAICV TO HOLD SECOND CONGRESS IN PRAIA 21-26 JUNE

Strengthen Party, Democracy

Praia VOZ DI POVO in Portuguese 7 May 83 p 1

[Text] The Second Congress of the PAICV [African Party for the Independence of Cape Verde] will be held from 21 to 26 June in Praia and will have as its motto: "Following the path of Amilcar Cabral, strengthen the party, consolidate independence." Participating will be approximately 300 delegates, democratically elected by party structures in the islands, who will undertake a thorough analysis of this country and the party; approve the program, statutes, and other documents; and elect the national governing bodies of the PAICV.

The Preparatory Committee of the Second Congress, which met 29 April with the party secretary general, Comrade Aristides Pereira, as its chairman, examined the preparations for this event. Since March, there has been a meeting with the First Secretaries of the branches and the methodology for the discussion of the documents has been approved. In addition, several subcommittees created for specific areas have gone into action and discussion has begun on the proposals for the congress.

There have been hundreds of meetings throughout the nation in the last 6 weeks among members, who, organized in their party structures, have been discussing the documents which will later be submitted to the congress. The preliminary draft of the statutes, and the proposals on ideological work and the party, have already been disclosed (see page 3), and it is known that members have presented several proposals for alteration of the analyzed texts.

Whether it is in the elaboration and discussion of the documents or in the technical and material preparation of the Second Congress, the Party--as well as the JAAC [Amilcar Cabral African Youth], the UNTC [National Union of Cape Verdian Workers], and the OMCV [Organization of Cape Verdian Women]--is mobilizing itself and the Cape Verdian workers so that the meeting of the supreme organ of the PAICV will be a complete success, and so that directives will be issued that, on one hand, will confirm our political and ideological options, and, on the other hand, guide our action in the coming years in one more stage of the historic advance toward development and social progress.

Given the national importance of the Second Congress of the PAICV, VOZ DI POVO will include information on this event in all issues starting today.

Ideological Work of Party

Praia VOZ DI POVO in Portuguese 7 May 83 p 3

[Text] Organized by party structures, hundreds of meetings have already been held for discussion of the documents which will be evaluated and approved by the PAICV in June.

In a democratic manner, party members are studying, discussing, and suggesting changes for the texts submitted to the Preparatory Committee. All proposals which could improve the documents will be analyzed by the party leadership which will retain those it considers valid.

The party statutes and the proposals on ideological work and the party are the documents which have been made public and are under discussion. We give our readers brief extracts of texts:

(...) The fight of peoples for their emancipation translates to large mass movements, spontaneous or not, which can assume in certain phases diverse forms of organization: parties, movements, fronts.

In our case, political reality and the long-term objectives of national liberation--the construction of a new society of progress and social justice, free from the exploitation of man by man--called for the creation of a party as the most effective way of achieving this.

As Cabral said, in order to guide a people to liberty and progress, it is necessary to have a vanguard: people who show that this is best and who are able to prove it in practice.

Thus, the PAIGG [African Party for the Independence of Guinea-Bissau and Cape Verde] was born as a party, a vanguard, through its precise ideological and clear political objectives, as well as through the role conferred upon it by history as an instrument of mobilization, education, and organization of the fighting popular masses.

However, from early on, the dynamics of liberation imposed the character of a movement on the party, since the fight against colonial domination demanded for its success "a broad front of unity of action," or rather, that it transform itself into a movement of the masses. This movement aspect became evident above all from an organic point of view, under the conditions in which the popular war developed, since it was not possible to establish boundaries between the militants and the nationalists who intervened in one form or another in the fight.

In the choice of ideological options and political objectives, there was no participation on the part of bourgeois interests, so it was possible to impose any common platform based on compromise and concession. This is why the

contradictions between social strata who joined the fight for national liberation were not antagonistic, but convergent in the long run.

In Cape Verde, party organization development was determined by various factors, among which one can distinguish the fact that the struggle was clandestine, and, in the open phase which followed the fall of fascism in Portugal, it assumed primarily the character of a social struggle, in which national reactionary forces with a classist foundation opposed the fight directed by the party. Such factors led to the setting of selective criteria for the admission of new party members and to its organization in workplaces.

In this way, the character of a movement, which the very fight for liberation generally creates, did not become especially evident in the party in Cape Verde. From an organic point of view, its "party" character has been constantly accentuated, just as much by its social and structural composition as by its principles of leadership and organization.

Today, the PAICV proves itself a party of the masses through its identification with their aspirations and interests, and through the confidence and support of the large popular masses and its implantation in their hearts. However, at the same time, it is selective, a vanguard which integrates those who are most conscientious, firm, resolute, and capable of guiding the working people to the realization of their legitimate desires.

An instrument of the Cape Verdian popular masses in the fight for their national independence, the party, which gave them new hopes, has known how to guide them to the fulfillment of social liberation and the promotion of development--or rather, the transformation of hopes into certainty.

It is our society's rapid advance toward progress which demands more and more of the party, while the central nucleus of the political system, the guiding force of society, marks the rhythm of its construction--or rather, imposes its transformation on the party more and more.

However, in the line of fulfillment of objectives, of national liberation--the process of which is prolonged past the conquest of sovereignty, the party defines itself as a liberation movement in power; not from the organic and ideological point of view in which the party character becomes progressively accentuated with development, but essentially in the orientation of national policy while acting as the superior guiding body of society. And, besides, in this perhaps broader sense which Amilcar Cabral mentioned, that "as long as imperialism exists, an African State will necessarily have to be a liberation movement in power in order to be truly independent."

The struggle which we pursue, by its nature anti-imperialist and antineocolonialist, demands that the party raise a great mass movement capable of causing the convergence of the interests of the various social strata in the sense of consolidating common welfare and defending and strengthening national independence.

Nevertheless, in order for the solution to class contradictions--which tend to be accentuated by independence and economic development--to be achieved in the

interests of the working masses, and in order for the objectives of national liberation to remain unbetrayed, this movement must proceed within the party's foundation of political and ideological premises and promote the effective participation of the workers in national political life. (...)

Duties of Party Members

Praia VOZ DI POVO in Portuguese 7 May 83 p 3

[Text] Article 4: On the Duties of a Party Member

The duties of a party member are:

- a) To serve as a member of one of the party organizations and to pay its dues regularly;
- b) To maintain total faithfulness to party principles and firm determination in defense of the interests of the working masses;
- c) To fight actively for the implementation of the party's program;
- d) To defend intransigently the unity of the party, which is its primary strength;
- e) To develop the spirit of criticism and self-criticism as a way of bettering the work of the party, contributing to the strengthening of the organization, and protecting the ideological purity of its ranks;
- f) To respect the statutes and resolutions of the party, and to fulfill the directives of its bodies;
- g) To appear punctually at meetings of the organization to which he belongs, as well as any other party meetings to which he is summoned, and to participate actively in its workings with the intention of adopting the resolutions which are most just;
- h) To contribute, as an unselfish worker and in a concrete, effective way, to National Reconstruction, striving constantly to elevate his technical qualifications, and to contribute to the increase of production and productivity, as well as the improvement of discipline and organization in his place of work;
- i) To act according to the glorious traditions of the freedom fighter whenever it is necessary for the defense of the nation, the party, or the struggle;
- j) To respect state and social property, and fight ceaselessly against those who misappropriate public assets or contribute to their loss or deterioration;
- k) To strive constantly to raise the level of his political, ideological, and cultural development, and to understand the program and policies of the party; the PAICV member should, in particular, strive to understand the thoughts of Amilcar Cabral, number one member of the party;
- l) To observe party and civic discipline, and to contribute, as a conscientious party member and exemplary citizen, to the respect for revolutionary legality;
- m) To always tell the truth to the party, neither hiding nor distorting it when giving information to its bodies;
- n) To fight against the defenders of colonialism, neocolonialism, and imperialism, and to combat all manifestations of regionalism, racism, selfishness, individualism, and other deficiencies inherited from the colonial past;

- o) To maintain attentive vigilance against divisiveness, factionalism and any other acts which may endanger the interests of the party or the state, fighting them by word and action;
- p) To keep zealously the secrets of the party and the state;
- q) To be modest;
- r) To hold high the anti-imperialist principle of nonalignment and internationalist solidarity with the fight for the national and social liberation of peoples;
- s) To repudiate friendly relations that are contrary to the interests of the party and the people;
- t) Not to let himself be influenced in his judgment or decisions by considerations of kinship or friendship;
- u) To contribute to the strengthening of the link between the party and the masses, and to the enrollment in the party of people who are more honest, hardworking, and patriotic; to see that the party belongs more each day to those who can make it better;
- v) To act for the defense and strengthening of state institutions and organizations of popular participation and the masses.

12353

CSO: 3442/250

BRIEFS

FED DELEGATION IN NDJAMENA--A European Development Fund (FED) delegation led by Michel Hauswirth, assistant director general for development of the EEC, arrived in Ndjamena yesterday. The FED mission, which is composed of six people, including the associate manager of the European Investment Bank, Jacques Sylvain, will study together with Chadian officials the practical procedures for developing the "theme program" under which the EEC will finance certain projects within the framework of the fifth FED. It is recalled that because of the war Chad was unable to benefit from the financing provided by the FED to the 63 countries associated with the EEC. The visit of M. Hauswirth and his delegation will enable Chadian and FED officials to agree on the actions to be taken to benefit from this financing program. This is the FED's first delegation to Chad since the normalization of the situation. It should be pointed out that the European Community did in the past finance several development projects in Chad within the framework of Yaounde I and II and then Lome I. The difficult period of the war obviously caused a considerable slowdown in the FED's activities. The return of stability and the visit of the delegation that arrived yesterday will enable the resumption of FED activities in Chad in the direction of greater participation by that European financing body in our country's recovery process. (ATP) [Text] [Ndjamena INFO TCHAD in French 28 May 83 p 4] 9920

DISSIDENTS BLAMED FOR LAKE CHAD EVENTS--Nigerian Minister of External Affairs Ishaya Audu affirmed at a press conference on Wednesday that the Nigerian Air Force has not at any time bombed Chadian territory. He declared that it is Chadian "opposition people" engaging in bandit activity in that area and "arms traffic" that were behind the incidents. He added: "It was resistance groups opposing the Habre regime that were responsible for the incidents. They provoked the troops of the two countries into firing on each other." He noted, in this connection, that one of the leaders of a Chadian faction had issued communiques boasting about his crimes on Nigerian territory. He referred specifically to Boubacar Abderamane, a sad figure who is well known to Chadians and is now being sought by the Nigerian police. Minister Audu said that there is no territorial dispute between the two countries, but that with the dropping of the water level in Lake Chad new islands have appeared. Since detailed maps are lacking, this has caused arguments. He also announced that Chadian refugees in Maiduguri who do not behave themselves as such will be moved to the center of the country. Also, a Chadian consulate will be established in Maiduguri to "keep track of subversive activities" by the Chadian opposition people in the area. (ATP) [Excerpt] [Ndjamena INFO TCHAD in French 27 May 83 p 2] 9920

CSO: 3419/967

BRIEFS

AIR GABON'S LUANDA FLIGHT--This Friday, 20 May, the national company Air Gabon will make an inaugural flight: Libreville-Luanda-Libreville. Air Gabon Chairman and Managing Director Jean-Louis Messan said that this new route over Angola is part of the company's expansion of its inter-African network. A Boeing 737 of our national company will provide service to the capital of the People's Republic of Angola every Friday. Jean-Francois Ntoutoume Emane, the president of the republic's personal minister counsellor for civil and commercial aviation, will lead the government delegation at this symbolic occasion. [Text] [Libreville L'UNION in French 20 May 83 p 1] 9920

CSO: 3419/967

NDP REPORTEDLY THROWING AWAY CHANCE TO REVIVE FORTUNES

London AFRICA NOW in English Jun 83 pp 24, 25

[Text]

Reaction of rank and file members and supporters to the recent announcement by the executive of the National Convention Party (NCP) that it would boycott next month's area council elections in the Provinces was one of disbelief. Morale within the party was soaring high ever since its leader, Sheriff Dibba, was acquitted by a special division of the Supreme Court on charges of treason arising out of the attempted rebellion of July 30, 1981.

Great efforts were put into reviewing the flagging fortunes of the party after allegations of its complicity in the 1981 events. Meetings and rallies were organised nationwide and the area council elections were to provide the springboard for a successful re-awakening. Now, it is being said, months of electioneering have gone to the wind.

The NCP executive contends that the continuing state of emergency rules out meaningful party political activity, implying that the ruling People's Progressive Party (PPP) is unhindered as it conducts its campaign under the guise of state business. It also complains of harassment and obstruction by the authorities and infers that the councils are bankrupt.

Response from the government and the PPP was as quick as the announcement was unexpected. The Ministry for Local Government, the state agency responsible for area council affairs, issued a statement in which it said the poor results obtained by the NCP and the United Party (UP) in the general elections of May, 1982 and the Banjul City Council (BCC) elections last December were "exactly a reflection of the extent of their support from the Gambian public." The implication of this is that the state of emergency had existed when the NCP fought and lost the Parliamentary elections in which its leader

lost his seat; the Presidential race and the BCC elections.

By way of explanation, the Ministry attributes the councils' unhealthy financial situation, which it calls "difficulties," to "the general economic problems of the country in a drought-stricken Sahelian region," adding that the present state of recession is the making neither of the area councils nor the Gambian Government but is a worldwide phenomenon." Presumably the Ministry's answer to the allegations of harassment was its re-statement of complete adherence to the principles of democracy, including the holding of free and fair elections every five years.

However, the fact remains that the area councils' financial situation is far from being enviable, for a variety of reasons, not excluding non-collection of revenue and a not particularly efficient accounting system.

The PPP, while conceding that "it is its (NCP's) basic right" to boycott the elections, called the NCP's use of the phrase "not to contest," a "cheap propaganda gimmick" to camouflage its "ominous silence, out of guilty feeling or irresponsibility, over more major issues like the July, 1981 attempted *coup d'etat*, the Senegambia Confederation or the state of emergency."

The PPP recited the Local Government Ministry's points about the state of emergency, area council finances and free and fair elections, adding that the NCP was broke both in terms of money and competence. "It is today convenient for the party to try to conceal its organisational incompetency and empty coffers behind this phoney argument," the PPP argued.

The PPP's reaction was a harsh, no-compromise, condemnatory rebuttal which concluded: "The truth of the

matter is that in the eyes of the Gambian public, the NCP leadership is largely and irretrievably compromised as a result of the involvement of most of the party's prominent figures in the July, 1981 attempt on democracy and human rights in this country. The party's following must have felt shocked at the shameful conduct and performance of those to whom it had looked for example and, therefore, decided to abandon them as unworthy of this country. No setback for democracy, this decision of the NCP; only that it shows that the party is not learning anything!"

Understandably, grassroots supporters and sympathisers of the PPP are jubilant at this gift on a plate, as it were, of all the elected seats in every area council to add to the 28 of the 35 universally chosen representatives in the House of Representatives. This is specially so coming, as it does, in the wake of its capture, in a by-election in February, of the Jarra East constituency which went Independent in the May, 1982 Parliamentary elections. But it is

stretching confidence to snapping point to say, as one PPP insider would have Gambians believe, that the opposition has quit the ring.

Even if this view is shared by PPP policy makers, they are not proclaiming it from the rooftops. Old-timers are only too well aware of the dangers of over-confidence for which they paid a high price in the 1982 Parliamentary elections when the party won in a photo-finish. Nor are they unaware of the possibility of breakaways. The July 30, 1981 events demonstrated very vividly that loyalty to the party at any cost cannot be taken for granted.

The Gambia Times, the party organ, regularly harps on the desirability of continued vigilance, of political education of the masses and of the dangers inherent in cultivating the personality cult. And well it might, for it was not too long ago when many who now identify with, and profess to be members of, the PPP were said to be in the vanguard of the NCP. This no doubt led the secretary-general of the PPP to warn members at the party's last congress to beware of wolves in sheep's clothing ●

CSO: 3400/1535

ROOTS OF STUDENT PROTEST ANALYZED

London WEST AFRICA in English No 3434, 6 Jun 83 pp 1343-1345

[Text]

VIOLENT student demonstrations and protests have shaken Ghana's political scene over the last month. The target has been the ruling Provisional National Defence Council. The students asked the PNDC to hand over power to the Chief Justice who should then hand over to a civilian legislature and executive body dominated by the social élite ruling Ghana before December 31, 1981. The students have claimed the PNDC is incompetent to deal with the national crisis, citing the austerity of the recent budget as the most graphic example.

In Kumasi, where workers supporting the PNDC clashed with the students, a number of workers, mostly miners, were injured, and the University of Science and Technology was closed down by the workers. The miners had come from Obuasi, a town 56 miles from Kumasi where support for the PNDC is high (partly) because of the Government's recovery programme for the mines. A student protest the week before had entered the Kumasi township itself, attracting a certain degree of participation from various strata, especially market women and the unemployed, whilst the majority of the populace, though supportive, looked on quietly.

In Cape Coast, two demonstrations have so far occurred. The first, erupted on the day after announcement of Dr. Botchway's austere budget, whilst the other surged forward a week later in solidarity with students in Kumasi and Accra. The demonstrators wrecked the offices of all the press houses in Cape Coast, destroying newspapers and molesting staff.

Accra, the most sensitive spot, was entered in the very early hours of May 6 by a large number of Legon students, wielding cutlasses and hockey sticks, and walking from their campus eight to ten miles away from the city itself. Extremely obscene songs, abusive of the country's leader, were sung culminating in the burning of effigies of Flt-Lt. Jerry Rawlings, chairman of the PNDC, as well as of Captain Kojo Tsikata,

Special Adviser to the PNDC. The New Times Corporation and the *Daily Graphic* were also attacked by the students on the basis that the press had been hostile to the positions of the student movement. In the process, an editor of the *Weekly Spectator* had his arm dislocated at the socket, other workers sustained injuries.

As a result of these assaults, workers in various establishments were galvanised into attacking the students, around the same time as two warning shots came from an armed soldier who was then molested by the students. The number of responding workers swelled rapidly, ending in at least 22 of the students sustaining serious injuries from iron rods and other implements wielded by the workers. The student demonstration then fizzled out completely.

Later in the day, the Legon University workers occupied the campus closing it down with the support of truck loads of workers from Accra town itself. On arrival, these workers set upon those students still on the campus. Certain sectors of the student demonstrators were also set upon at various points by workers and unemployed, especially around Nima area, the biggest slum in Accra.

Attitudes

The attitude of the PNDC, in the face of all these events, has been extremely calm, allowing the students to demonstrate without the kind of armed police intervention characteristic of earlier military regimes. In an earlier nation wide radio and television broadcast to assuage public concern at the austerity of the budget, Flt-Lt. Rawlings had promised tolerance in the face of mounting student protests. Most observers here agree that the PNDC's refusal to set armed police or soldiers on the students is a show of maturity which has prevented the government, whose popularity is low at the moment, from incurring the further wrath of the people.

The basic attitude underlying the independent intervention of the workers is their stated desire to maintain a stable atmosphere in the country, whilst they negotiate with the PNDC over the austerity of the budget and other problems they have with the PNDC. Various statements made by workers' representatives have completely and very clearly repudiated a path of confrontation with the PNDC, whilst criticising the regime very severely for the austerity of the budget, and the lack of consultation and forewarning as well as the absence of a systematic policy to advance the interests of the working people in the wake of the budget.

It is clear from the events of the past weeks, that what worker opposition to the PNDC exists, stems directly from the budget, with the most organised and militant sectors still seeing the PNDC as generally a pro-worker government. The student opposition by contrast, only used the budget as a focal point in the hope of attracting mass support, a strategy which for the time being seems to have failed.

Roots of the confrontation

The roots of the student attitude to the PNDC are many-sided. Principal amongst them is the ascendancy to leadership of the student movement by the most conservative and right-wing sectors. This is most graphically evidenced by a resolution from the recent national congress of the student movement, calling on South Africa to remain in Namibia, as it is the most reliable "bulwark against international communism". In the same vein, heated debate occurred on a motion that Ghana should open relations with South Africa so as to secure food supplies. The proponents of the motion lost by an extremely narrow margin. South Africa itself was not criticised in any way, whilst its attacks on Angola and other front-line states were applauded, as these states (presumably including Lesotho!!) were said by the conservative sectors to be "communist".

The dominance of the conservative sectors marks a complete turn-around in traditions of student leadership and this has influenced the general postures of the student body.

Also fundamental is the hysterical hostility and paranoia that the PNDC's programmes for national reconstruction have evoked. The principal issue here is the role students should play in national development. The general tendency within the PNDC and its supporters has been to regard students as an important motive force and essential component in the plans for national revitalisation. The great successes (amidst tremendous problems and lack of resources) of the Students' and Youth Task Force, have provided practical illustration for proponents of this viewpoint. However, the PNDC has alarmed large sectors of the student movement by adopting as national policy, programmes which require this kind of patriotic service from students. Key amongst these are a two-year national service programme after graduation, placing students in agriculture, construction and health as well as other crisis-hit areas. Another scheme which integrates community service with academic work, known as the "Okonjo Scheme", has also received great attention in government, whilst provoking shrill cries of protest from the student body.

The loss of authority of the radical sectors within the student movement derives from the fact that progressive students have propagated ideas of unstinting national service. In these circumstances, the proposals by the conservative sectors that the PNDC should be overthrown have received favourable audience as the majority of students detest the idea of breaking their traditional academic isolation from society to offer active service. The deep economic crisis plus the middle-of-the-road position of the PNDC on many issues, has only provided a broader cloak for these essentially self-centred and self-serving positions, whilst constant military brutalisation of civilians has only made the moral strength of the student intervention greater.

A remarkable increase in fundamentalist religious activity of the "Moral Majority" persuasion, as well as the Baptist hue, has also provided fuel to the conservative tendency. The most active proponents of the "support South Africa" policy were "born-again" Christians, whilst one of the graffiti liberally scrawled on walls in Accra during the demonstration was a quotation from Ezekiel which pur-

ported to show that any country which had dealings with Libya would be cursed by God. This obvious reference to Ghana's present links with Libya, has been used as a constant sermon and prayer theme in the American-sponsored Baptist Churches on the campuses.

Right-wing opposition

The assertiveness of the workers' movement generally, and on the campus in particular, has also provoked hostile reactions from those students who advocate an essentially mute position from workers. One of the major issues of protest against the PNDC evidences this, namely, the creation of new administrative structures for the universities — Interim Management Committees (IMC) on which workers and students now have representation for the first time. The student leaders have rejected the IMC idea, stating that workers are not intelligent enough to take part in university affairs, and supported by conservative sectors of the university community, have raised its abolition as a non-negotiable demand. They have surprisingly ignored the benefits that they derive as students from this democratic opening in the university structures, in pursuit of these anti-worker positions.

Finally, links between the conservative student leaders and the old politicians of the Third Republic have emerged openly. The Asante Students' Union, a tribal

organisation financed by the Asantehene and Victor Owusu amongst others, was the most prominent bloc of the Congress sponsoring successfully the candidature of the present NUGS President, Arthur Kennedy and the NUGS Treasurer. In confirmation of the trend, the latest NUGS Congress also starred Paa Willie Ofori Atta and Sam Okudzeto as leading speakers, at which forum, they unveiled their programme of opposition to the PNDC. This programme, applauded heartily by the students, called for a hand-over by the PNDC, to the Chief Justice, an interim administration with the old politicians dominant for four years, then general elections. The four-year period was stated as necessary so that all elements supportive of the PNDC could be purged decisively from Ghanaian society. The student leaders applauded this programme and are now leading the mass of the students to make precisely the same demands made by Okudzeto.

In conclusion, it seems the first wave of broad right-wing opposition to the PNDC has emerged. Cast in democratic terms, the assault has failed initially to gain massive popular support, with the more conscious workers hostile to the student positions. However, the deep economic malaise, and the currently lack-lustre style of PNDC leadership could push the situation into the hands of the old political and social élite. For the immediate future, the PNDC will have to tread cautiously as it deals simultaneously with genuine popular discontent over the budget, coup attempts and a restive student population.

CSO: 3400/1534

PEACEFUL SOLUTION OF SIERRA LEONE REFUGEE ISSUE URGED

Monrovia DAILY OBSERVER in English 31 May 83 p 4

[Editorial: "Resolving the Refugee Crisis"]

[Text] Many Liberians who had been waiting for the completion of the ECOWAS Summit in Conakry to hear of progress on the refugee problem between Liberia and Sierra Leone were probably disappointed to hear Foreign Minister Boima Fahnbulleh say to journalists upon his return from Conakry that he would not discuss the issue publicly because it could best be resolved through closed-door discussions between the two Governments.

Although the minister had said upon his return from Freetown last week that the matter could be brought up at the ECOWAS Summit, he also said yesterday that ECOWAS concerns itself with economic issues and was not the proper forum for the refugee question.

We are not among those disappointed by the Minister's remarks. We ourselves believe, as he said yesterday, that this whole refugee problem was originally blown out of proportion, although we disagree that this was done by the press.

We do recall that after his mission to Freetown, he returned home and told ELTV Action News that it was his impression that the Sierra Leone Government did not want to "recognize the graveness of the situation."

But the sum total of what the Foreign Minister said yesterday was that it would be best to try and resolve the issue quietly and we think that this is a positive development. When such issues of dispute arise between two States, especially between two neighbouring States like Liberia and Sierra Leone with so many economic and cultural ties, it is always best to resolve them through bilateral talks and quiet diplomacy.

From all accounts, the number of refugees at the border has now swollen to around 4,000 and there is no telling where it will stop. If the problem persists for an extended period, caring for such a large number of unexpected guests could have a serious financial impact on Government coffers at a time of economic difficulties and austerity.

Up to now, there has been no announcement of any meaningful aid from the United Nations or from friendly governments to care for the refugees, and

many Liberians are now wondering how much our humanitarian spirit will cost us in the end.

And, as in all refugee crisis, there is the ever-present danger that an epidemic could break out, despite the precautionary moves that have been taken by health authorities. This could have a devastating effect on both sides of the Mano River and could spread much further than the border areas.

Also, we must not forget that unless Liberia and Sierra Leone can get together and resolve their differences, the very existence of the Mano River Union will come into question. In this respect, both the MRU Secretariat and the third union member, Guinea, must play an active role. We are hopeful that this is already being done behind the scenes.

For all of these reasons and many more, it is urgently necessary that the two countries should get together and resolve the issue in peace and harmony. For, when the whole thing is over, we will find that this was a crisis that nobody could actually afford.

CSO: 3400/1532

PRESIDENT REPORTEDLY STAMPING HIS AUTHORITY

London AFRICA NOW in English Jun 83 p 77

[Text]

Fortified by last March's personal vote of confidence in him, President Abdou Diouf has lost no time in letting it be known that Senegalese politics have entered a new dawn. First, he eased out long-serving National Assembly Speaker Amadou Cisse Dia whose job went to Prime Minister Habib Thiam who is thus effectively divorced from the executive arm of government.

Comments on his plan to seek, later this month, Parliamentary approval to abolish the office of Prime Minister and take over its functions himself, indicate Diouf had taken very few into his confidence. The new Prime Minister, Moustapha Niasse, who continues to hold the Foreign Affairs portfolio, is therefore head of government for the transition period.

The constitutional change would place the Speaker of the National Assembly second in the hierarchy. But he would only be holding the Presidential fort, for unlike the last decade of the Senghorian era when a successor completes his predecessor's term of office, under the proposed arrangements, the new Head of State must hold an election within 60 days of assuming office.

Diouf's every move has the hallmark of a very careful balancing act. His removal from the Cabinet of former long-serving members such as Assane Seck, Alioune Badara Mbengue and Joseph Mathiam to what can be called sinecures in Parliament, is a new development in a country where early retirement is the rare exception. The present 28-man Cabinet, has only 13 former members, is fewer and has an average age of 47 compared to about 60 in the former.

The inclusion in the Cabinet of three women, including rising star Maimouna Kane, who is promoted from a Junior Minister responsible for Community Development in the last administration to become Minister of Social Development, is a reflection of the numerical strength of

women among the electorate. Eight of the members come from Cassamance or have roots there — appointments which seem to herald greater attention to that troubled region.

Supporters of the ruling *Parti Socialiste* (PS) admit to irregularities in the elections although they said such irregularities were also committed by the other parties. Opposition parties deny any involvement in malpractices. Abdoulaye Wade, leader of the *Parti Democratique Sénégalais* (PDS), never tired of accusing the PS of malpractice. He as good as accused the judiciary of collusion with the PS when the Supreme Court rejected his contention that voters must produce identity cards before being allowed to vote.

Various reasons are given for the irregularities. Supporters of the governing party were said to be in the overwhelming majority among those entrusted with the distribution of voting cards and that they had deliberately withheld cards from known or suspected supporters/members of the opposition. Civil Servants or employees of parastatals appointed as election officials were said to have made little effort to conceal their support for the PS in order to safeguard their jobs.

One also hears of influential members of the PS, displeased by Diouf's *politique d'ouverture* which permits limitless political parties, seeking to embarrass the President by persuading voters not to go to the polls. It is generally agreed that Diouf's brand of politics does not receive the wholehearted endorsement of a section of the party. That he has increasingly been putting his own stamp on national affairs and declaring himself his own man has certainly caused disquiet in certain quarters.

There is no doubt that the PS, as the governing party, started and completed the campaign from a vantage point — more media coverage and apparently more funds,

although Wade could not be said to have been short of cash considering the fleet of vehicles his party put in the field. It can be argued that the PS, taking half the air time on television (the other half going to the remaining seven parties), is not equitable. The PDS as a party represented in Parliament, could reasonably demand more air time than the others who were unrepresented in the legislature.

It is true that Marabout influence had been brought to bear on the elections. But that is not the whole truth. It is a fact that many had voted contrary "to instructions." It is a sign of the times that for the first time ever in Senegalese politics, the difference between religious obligations and political choice was publicly expressed. A PDS candidate, and a woman at that, declared in Djourbel that political preference was personal and cannot be dictated by anyone, not even the Grand Khalif.

The opposition's boycott of Parliament is at best a token manifestation of dissatisfaction at the conduct of the elections. This dissatisfaction is understandable, for had the elections been conducted properly, the combined opposition would reasonably have expected to pick up between 20 to 30 seats. As it is, they ended up with nine — eight to the PDS and one to Sheikh Anta Diop's *Rassemblement National Démocratique* (RND).

Abdoulaye Wade's talk of forming an alternative government is an exercise in self-delusion. Diouf's declaration that he is ready and willing to accommodate the opposition was made with the knowledge that there are many people on the roadside waiting to jump on the PS bandwagon once it starts rolling ●

CSO: 3400/1538

ABDOU DIOUF DISCUSSES ELECTORAL VICTORY, ILLEGAL ENRICHMENT

London AFRICA NOW in English Jun 83 pp 78-79, 81-82

[Interview with President Abdou Diouf by Mohamed Mlamali Adam: "'I Must Fulfill My Contract to the People'"; date and place not specified]

[Text]

■Your massive electoral victory gives you enormous power. How are you going to use it?

Power must serve something. It must serve to change things. For me the problem is to say that I am going to change things. I do not mean to say that everything done in the past is bad. It means that I must be conscious of the fact that I am the President of a country which has difficult problems in a difficult continent caught up in a crisis-ridden world with multiple challenges.

My victory and the power this has given me as a Head of State will be used to tackle these numerous problems in pursuit of change and a new order. I will therefore keep in mind all the basic questions which face my country as well as other countries.

I will place special emphasis on a new system of education that will turn out well-trained Senegalese who will happily serve their country to the best of their ability. In other words, my aim is to reform the system of education, something I have already started doing since January, 1981.

Agriculture is another area in which I will engage with vigour, because I believe that in a country that is called "socialist" one must address oneself to the acute problems of the peasants, herdsmen, fishermen and the rural people and try to solve them.

Essentially my aim is self-sufficiency in food. Until now, our agriculture, though sufficiently diversified, has given a lion's share to cash crops. We continue to import a lot of food. While we need to continue to grow cash crops, we must at the same time set in motion a more dynamic food policy.

To develop, Senegal needs a dynamic industrial policy. In this area I want to realise big and modern projects. For example, there is a big iron-ore project in eastern Senegal. We are also actively exploiting phosphate resources and have many pro-

jects like that.

But we equally need small and medium industries, because all the major industrial nations became what today are called "industrialised nations" by having large-scale industrial units alongside an extensive network of small and medium-sized industries. These created a lot of jobs and promoted a large class of competent entrepreneurs which form the middle class in these countries. For this reason action in this field will be more vigorous than ever.

The social sector, especially health, also needs a new injection of vigour. My government will work towards better health for all Senegalese.

Our housing policy, which suffered from certain inadequacies, will be given what it needs — not luxury but basic housing.

In diplomacy, Senegal will follow the path of non-alignment. It will approach problems with calmness and honesty and all the time ensure that the interests of Africa and the Third World and the cause of world peace and security are served. It will also play its part in the creation of a new economic, cultural and social world order. But we shall remain open to all countries which want to co-operate with us to build a peaceful and just world.

■Such dynamic policies need an equally dynamic party to implement them, one you control. How far would you say you control the ruling *Parti Socialiste*?

Our party is a strong mass organisation with roots throughout the country. I entertain no ambition to control it. What I can tell you is that efforts will be made so that it measures up to the objectives which I have just spelt out.

It is clear that the party has its weaknesses — that I admit. All mass organisations have

their weaknesses. But I also believe that pluralism has a tendency to invigorate the ruling party. If the dominant party wants to remain dominant, it has to win. The party has won; it has its Deputies in the National Assembly. There will be municipal and rural elections in less than a year; the ruling party will win again.

I believe that the PS is aware of its national role and the support it must give to its secretary-general who is also the President of the Republic. I believe that if the ruling party wants to continue to rule, it will make the necessary efforts. Its secretary-general will also make the effort to control it and mould it to meet the requirements of the situation.

What is more important, however, is that we have an Opposition whose criticism helps our party become irreproachable and equal to the tasks which a ruling party must shoulder. Furthermore, this party must not be cast in the image of the people who are in it now. This is an open party; it has its internal democracy. No position has been taken permanently. If one is a leader today, it does not mean one will be a leader tomorrow because internal democracy will run its course. Indeed, the secretary-general will make sure that internal democracy rules and that the militants, no matter which party militants, can offer themselves as candidates for whatever posts and, in the event of them winning votes, then it is they who will become leaders.

That is one factor which will enliven the party even if it means an internal struggle between different tendencies.

The second factor is that the party must be open to other currents. Those who are not members of the PS today can become members tomorrow; they will also play their role inside the party. I even expect people who subscribe to other political parties today to say: "Look, the PS is on the right path; we have no more reason to exist. We will merge with the PS." That is possible.

There are thus three factors that will shake the PS from lethargy: democracy within the party, internal re-opening of the party to individuals inside it, opening of the party to other parties which want to merge with us.

■ Some of your opponents have told me that during the campaign they met many people who told them, while they would readily vote for Abdou Diouf, they would certainly not vote for the PS.

Many people have told me that that view was quite widespread. After all I was a Presidential candidate and the secretary-general of the PS. Do you not think that some of the people who wanted to vote for

me but not for the PS changed their minds: having entered the booth and voted for Presidential candidate Abdou Diouf, they then voted for the list of candidates from Abdou Diouf's Party? Even though they did not want to vote for the PS, they decided to vote for the party of which Abdou Diouf is the secretary-general so that they can help him better carry out his policies. There may have been that kind of reasoning as well and that may in turn explain the outcome. The PS got many votes although there is a difference between votes for Abdou Diouf, the candidate, on the one hand, and the *Parti Socialiste*, on the other.

■ There is an alternative view on offer. That is: precisely because you rise head and shoulders above the party, people felt able to repose confidence in you and they felt you will do something about their welfare and that is why they voted for you as distinct from voting for the party.

It is certain that the Senegalese regard me as the President of all Senegalese. That is normal. Even if I had been elected by a narrower majority, I would still be the President for all Senegalese. I must, therefore, rise above conflicts and work for all Senegalese and resist pressures from wherever they come. I must not be anybody's prisoner because I have been elected by a massive franchise and must govern and solve Senegalese problems in an unpartisan manner.

But at the same time, you will agree with me, that in order to govern, a democratic state needs political parties especially when it is a pluralist democracy. I am saying that all political parties should be allowed to exist, including the PS. I do not see why that is so difficult.

When I act as secretary-general of the PS I will deal with the PS's problems and when I act as the President of the Republic I will act as the President of all Senegalese without bowing to any pressures no matter from where they come. This is because Senegalese have elected me on a contract, a contract of change, renewal, justice and development — that is what people expect of me.

Whether I am the secretary-general of the PS or not, I must fulfil this contract which I have concluded with the people of Senegal. They have taken me into their confidence and I must return it by doing what they expect of me without any regard to narrow party considerations.

■ Unfortunately, allegations are rife about widespread rigging during the elections.

I have heard these allegations from the Opposition but have no proof. I was not commissioned to control the elections.

There are agencies charged with that responsibility. If there is anybody who has evidence of rigging, all he has to do is to make it available to the Supreme Court whose job it is to supervise the elections.

In the polling booths there were not only members of the Electoral Bureau, but also representatives of all political parties. How could one rig under their very nose without them getting the evidence? Frankly, I do not know the answer.

Once again I wish to reiterate that I think it is up to the Supreme Court to deal with all these allegations of rigging. If I have ensured that both Presidential as well as legislative elections are controlled by the Supreme Court, a judicial body, it is because I wanted things to proceed normally. No one has yet heard of the President of a republic going to the polling booth to check on rigging. I was a candidate just like the others. Anybody who says there was rigging and has the evidence should file it with the Supreme Court.

■ I wish to press this question of rigging if I may. I am sure you will agree with me that it has implications especially on your role as a unifier. Indeed, because the Opposition is aggrieved about rigging, your role as a unifier may now suffer. Already there is talk of boycotting the National Assembly.

I have a number of things to say to that. I have already said many times that I am a President who will unite the people of Senegal rather than divide them. I will carry out an open policy with regard to everybody. But I will not stoop and beg the honourable gentlemen of the Opposition to come and work with me — the service is for Senegal as a country.

Here I am, I have demonstrated my good faith. Frankly, whoever thinks I am not a unifier I regard as a man of bad faith. They know very well that the effort I have made to have normal elections at all levels are unprecedented. They also know the effort I made in drawing up the Electoral Code, in assigning the Supreme Court to supervise the elections, in revising registers of voters at all levels. There were lapses — after all human endeavours are imperfect. It is quite possible there were mistakes, I do not exclude the possibility.

They also know that I had wanted the kind of elections at the end of which all Senegalese — whether in government or opposition — would meet again to work for the good of this country. Now that they have adopted this attitude one can only say that the most beautiful girl in the world cannot give more than what she has. I have done what I could. I believe I have done my best to demonstrate to the Opposition my good faith and my desire to unite the people

of Senegal and to work with everybody for the good of the country.

I will try to implement my policy of change and renewal with all people of goodwill from my party as well as from other parties who are willing to come and work with me. There are some who have joined my government. I will continue to work in this manner until a day comes when they agree — if they call themselves patriots — to link hands with me in the common task of building Senegal.

■ How does your present position compare with that of Prime Minister, which you occupied for nearly 11 years?

It is a fact that the position of the President, the Head of State, is more comfortable in terms of freedom of action than that of the Prime Minister because it is the President who formulates national policies. He is the chief executive and he can therefore use the weight of his office to change things.

The Prime Minister, on the other hand, however great the President's confidence in him, is but the principal executant. He lives in the shadow of someone else.

■ Given the limitations of the post, did you ever want to quit?

No. The idea of quitting never occurred to me. I thought service to Senegal was all important. In addition President Senghor had confidence in me. He chose me among many others. I did fret at the limitations of the post but on the other hand I thought what I had to do was more important.

■ Are you a rich man?

Oh no, I do not think so. In terms of money in the bank account, I have very little. Of course, I get my salary as President. In material terms, my wife has built a house with my backing. We are still repaying the loan. No, one cannot say I am a rich man. I lead a normal life.

■ Do you understand, however, the feeling of insecurity that drives civil servants, for example, to accumulate wealth unlawfully?

No, I do not. What I do understand is that everyone should be content with what he earns by hard work and merit. It is not because there is insecurity that people should steal national wealth, hawk national interests in return for bribes; for that there is no possible excuse.

Such bureaucrats should compare their earnings with what the peasants earn. I understand there are problems, but cannot excuse the fact that people stoop to cor-

ruption, misappropriation of public funds — that is improper because insecurity can be used as an excuse by anyone in any country.

Take my own case, when I am no longer President I will not ask on what am I going to live tomorrow and the day after. I will live on what I earn. I believe everyone must try to live within their means.

Ours is an underdeveloped country. We are not rich. We must try to live according to our means. When things get better, they will get better for these civil servants as well as for all categories of professionals. Things will not get better by allowing some people to enrich themselves while others in the same situation and with greater merit are not as affluent. That just creates frustration.

It would be a grave situation indeed if an act of corruption, getting rich by unlawful means, were not severely punished. Corruption eats away a society; it begins with the administration first, then the rot spreads and a whole society comes tumbling down. It must be arrested. You are well aware that corruption has become entrenched in certain countries, that it can no longer be fought. One must act while there is still time.

■ Are you satisfied with the fight against unlawful enrichment?

Yes, I am. The court which has been established, as well as its different organs, are doing well. They are proceeding normally, neither too quickly nor too slowly. I am satisfied with what has been achieved so far.

■ Did you ever dream that one day you would become President?

Dream? No. I thought I would pursue a career as a functionary in administration, that I would become a Regional Governor or a Director General. I did not begin by joining a political party when I came back. I entered the administration. I graduated in administration and at the time the law barred me from entering politics. Then independence came. I achieved one of my ambitions. I became a Regional Governor, then joined the Cabinet and other things followed.

■ When President Senghor nominated you as his successor, what did you feel when the decision was communicated to you?

I would rather start with the moment when President Senghor chose me as his Prime Minister. That was in 1970. I believe that was the turning point. I served my turn. I fulfilled his expectations of me. Then I became his successor. When President

Senghor resigned and I stepped into his shoes I felt the weight of the new office but was not surprised because I was already morally prepared for succession.

■ Does the confidence of the people matter in the same way for the Prime Minister as it does for the President?

When I was Prime Minister I was not concerned with popularity. Now that I am the President I believe that I cannot do anything if I do not enjoy the confidence of my people all the time as well as popularity. When I was Prime Minister what mattered was my President's confidence.

■ You are an executive President who is also the secretary-general of a powerful ruling party. Unlike other African Heads of State, you have considerable administrative experience. So that does not place you a thousand miles away from dictatorship, that is, if you felt so tempted. What stops you from becoming a dictator?

I regard the term "dictator" as pejorative. Why in heaven's name should I aim so low? Dictatorship is evil. I want to be a democratic chief of a republic, always close to the aspirations of my people and always ready to fulfil them. I do not want to be a dictator. Why do you think I would want to become one?

■ I was just wondering how proof you are against the temptations of power. After all, there are many who, though they had less power, have succumbed to the temptations and walked the path to dictatorship?

Perhaps it is the examples you have in mind which stop me from walking the same path. And then, of course, there are always my people who can reject me. Nevertheless, that is not the most important thing. What is most important is that I regard dictatorship as evil and I do not intend to be that. What I want to be is a man of integrity somebody who will be of service to my people. I do not want to be anything that a normal, decent and honest human being would not want to be.

If you really want to know what stops me from ever wanting to become a dictator, then it is my conscience.

■ What part does religion play in the way you conduct state affairs?

I am a profound believer. It is certain that when I take a decision, it will always reflect, not only my religion, but also my faith in God. My nearly absolute passion for truth,

justice etc. draws upon my faith in God. Apart from my deep commitment to the aspirations of my people to which I will always pay attention, it is my faith in God which motivates me and my actions.

■ **Would you say that you owe this to your father?**

Yes, because my father brought me to distrust vainglory, he always taught me humility and simplicity. I believe these are important in the office I now hold as well as in those I have held in the past.

■ **There are reports that Guinea-Bissau has expressed a desire to conclude a defence pact with Senegambia. Would you like to comment on this?**

No such request has reached me yet. Senegambia corresponds to the desire of correcting an error of history. The wish to reunite a people artificially separated by history. I believe that all neighbouring African states which want to join Senegambia are welcome, because what we are doing is in the context of African unity. In case another country, Guinea Bissau for example, wants to join us we will say welcome.

■ **What is your fondest wish as President?**

I will be a happy man when the day comes when we reach a level of development that permits employment for all the unemployed; when all the skilled hands can find work without any difficulty. But then I suppose that is a dream of all Heads of State ●

CSO: 3400/1537

BABACAR NIANG COMMENTS ON HIS EXPULSION FROM RND, FUTURE PLANS

Dakar TAKUSAAN in French 10-12 Jun 83 p 4; 15 Jun 83 p 6

[Interview with Babacar Niang, Senegalese opposition leader, after his expulsion from the RND [Democratic National Rally], by Mamadou Oumar Ndiaye; date and place not specified]

[Excerpts] Last Tuesday, the radio informed the Senegalese about the expulsion of Babacar Niang from the RND for "divisive activities." A prominent figure in the Senegalese opposition and the number two man, until his expulsion, in the RND, Babacar Niang was also a founding member of the party from which he was just expelled. True to his reputation as a fighter, this burly, 50-year-old grey-haired lawyer, known for his brilliant arguments, plans to continue the fight and create a new political party; he also stated he welcomed his expulsion "as a deliverance."

He granted an exclusive interview to TAKUSAAN.

In the first part, he discussed the RND's crisis, his relationship with Cheikh Anta Diop, the functioning of bodies in the RND and the undermining, in his opinion, by some individuals in the party to purge it of "obstructionists," in other words, those who refuse to work with the government under any circumstances.

[Question] How do you view your expulsion from the RND, Babacar Niang?

[Answer] I view it with relief. It is a deliverance. I thank God for separating me from those people. I have always thought and I still think that politics and ethics cannot be separated. True politics must conform to the rules of ethics. Some methods cannot be used in politics if a person wants to do anything serious. Although ideas can be debated, the truth cannot be twisted to discredit this person or that one. This had happened to such an extent recently that the atmosphere in the party was unbearable.

[Question] Did you detect a certain deviation in the RND's orientation before or after the election campaign? In other words, could this crisis have been predicted?

[Answer] The RND crisis goes back a long time. It did not begin before or after the campaign. Without going back any more, I shall start with the first party press conference after its recognition. Everyone remembers this press conference and the statements made by the party's secretary general then.

What people do not know is that we met as the political secretariat to discuss the issues to bring up during this press conference. We suggested that the secretary general prepare a preliminary statement to be given to the journalists the day of the conference. He agreed and was to give us a text for approval. He kept putting it off. Cheikh Anta Diop not only never gave it to us but he totally ignored what we had agreed on and developed personal ideas quite contrary to what was approved. We could not accept this because a political organization cannot allow anyone to say anything he pleases.

The press conference showed that the secretary general's behavior toward the organization was not acceptable. When we next met as the national secretariat, we had a very heated discussion on this press conference. This meeting was the culminating point in our differences with those people. From that time on, a whole mechanism was set in motion and many nonpolitical accusations such as "he wants to take Cheikh's place" were made.

Indeed, if we go back, we realize that in reality there were two opposing factions in the RND. We believed that both Senghor's departure and the measures taken by President Abdou Diouf (extension of democracy, conference on education and concessions to the farmers) were the result of the struggle of the Senegalese people and not signs of Abdou Diouf's generosity. Abdou Diouf himself said so about these measures to JEUNE AFRIQUE when he stated that "I sought to ease social tensions." In African countries, it is essential to remind the people that everything they obtain comes only from their struggle. Otherwise, this leads to ignorance and irresponsibility. The people must come to understand that they are the architects of their own liberation.

Honestly, it must be said that the statements of the secretary general at the press conference harmed the RND. People said that we were making a conciliatory gesture to the government. As for me, I tried in all public meetings to clarify it. For that reason, I spoke favorably to Cheikh Anta at Dakar, Thies and Pikine. If there was a personal quarrel between us, I would not have chosen the period when he was most criticized to defend him.

Any political view can be a priori legitimate if a person has the courage to defend and support it. It is wrong to want something and not say so: that involves using cheap arguments to fight someone. Even though matters got worse after the press conference, I tried despite everything to maintain the organization. When a person brings others into an organization, he has a moral obligation toward them. When things change, he must try to redress the situation; if this is impossible, then it is wrong to say nothing. This was my situation after the elections and after the political bureau meeting of 13 March. After this meeting, I concluded that it was no longer morally possible to keep silent. For this reason, I went to see the party members at Sine-Saloum and Casamance, primarily to tell them that very serious events were occurring and I could not associate myself with this kind of thing. It is a fact that I have not attended a meeting since late March. There are things which I do not accept at all. With these people, we pretended to talk about work and as soon as we parted company, some people acted totally differently. Thus, I decided not to participate in the national secretariat meetings as long as some issues were not raised and I also went to party members and officials to inform them of the situation and allow them to decide on the facts. For that reason, when they said they expelled me, they only ratified an accomplished fact and their decision thus had no purpose.

Babacar Niang, in the first part, discussed the RND's crisis, the relationship between politics and ethics and the circumstances of his expulsion viewed as a deliverance; in the second part of the interview he granted us, he talked about the accusations that he "embezzled 30 million," solicited funds from Algeria and formed an anti-party faction with former members of the PAI [African Independence Party]. Mbaye Niang, as party members familiarly call him, did not mince his words and answered all these accusations point for point.

[Question] Should you have stayed to defend your positions to the national secretariat?

[Answer] It should be said that the RND was not formed by Cheikh Anta but by a number of Senegalese motivated by patriotism. We discussed the situation which prevailed at the time (prior to 1974) and decided to establish a new kind of party based on a front rather than on a class. After drawing up a platform, we contacted all opposition officials and forces at that time. We carried on discussions with Cheikh Anta at great length. These delays enabled the PDS [Senegalese Democratic Party] to be established before the RND.

The problem of positions did not come up and we asked Cheikh Anta to fill the jobs. Thus, he chose the four members (in addition to the three of us) who formed the national secretariat. He chose men loyal to him from both the national secretariat and the political bureau. All these people would have been removed at a normal, ordinary congress because they were

not influential, not experienced or had any political vision. What is happening now does not show the strength of a group in the majority but is rather the result of an abnormal situation existing since 1976.

As for the post-election campaign period, the elections gave the opposition a choice: either pursue the struggle and do everything to expand the bases, create solid structures and strengthen the organization, starting from the principle that the battle was lost but not the war or give up the struggle for change. In that case, a way had to be found to get rid of those "obstructionists." Thus, at the political bureau meeting of 13 March, people criticized the way basically the secretary general conducted the campaign and asked for a clarification as well as a demarcation from the present government. I am sorry that, after a resolution had been approved and ratified by the political bureau, some people after this meeting adopted certain attitudes aimed at nothing less than breaking up the party.

Here are some facts. During this meeting, the secretary general of the regional union of Cap-Vert (Diop Fass) told Cheikh that the party had to be dissolved. Immediately after, the latter and his followers held an AG [General Assembly] at Pikine and in the third section (from Pont de la Gueule-Tapee to Sicap) and decided to exclude members on the pretext that they opposed Cheikh or they jeered Ndiaye Ongue during a meeting of the dissident front. I have been accused of being responsible for the disturbances within the party and party members are accused of maneuvers to dissolve the party.

In addition, in my capacity as supervisor of Sine-Saloum during the campaign, I had to travel to all departments of the region to thank party members and give them the directives of the political bureau. This was very arduous work. I went every Wednesday, Friday and Saturday. Everything was fine in all departments and districts, except in the department of Fatick where, in an underhanded way, Madior Diouf went everywhere to cancel the meetings I scheduled. The political secretariat said nothing and I decided not to participate in the meetings but to inform the rank-and-file of the situation.

[Question] You have been accused of using the sum of 30 million given to you to reorganize the party to assist your supporters within the RND.

[Answer] I cannot tell everything but I am obliged to reveal a certain number of things. All RND members know I spent as much as I could for the party. I will give just one example.

The day we had to pay a guarantee of 3 million or be excluded, we had only 900,000 francs at noon and each candidate had to pay the sum of 25,000 francs. At 1400 hours local time, we still did not have 1 million and the secretary general was responsible for this situation because it was his duty to solve the problem. He did not do it. That

day, I had to arrange to deposit the 3 million. If I had not done it (it would not have been done), we would have been shamed and the entire country would have said that we collaborated with the PS [Socialist Party] to abstain in the elections and not interfere with it. No one would have understood why the other parties could pay the guarantee when the RND could not.

Someone said that I was given 30 million to finance the activities of a farmers' union. This is not only a fabrication but a clumsy response to a clarification I made during a political bureau meeting. I then said that when I slaved to establish a union and finance it, people accused me of wanting to control it. Now, the union is no longer functioning. In fact, it was a pure and simple calumny, a stupid calumny because people had to blacken everything I did and they cannot do it. Slander is spread in a cowardly manner by irresponsible individuals. I deplore these methods. The person who said these things was summoned by a sheriff's officer and denied being the source of these accusations. I cannot say any more without hindering the work of the court.

[Question] Could you discuss the letter sent to the Algerian embassy requesting funds?

[Answer] This is absolutely false and groundless. It is easy to beg for money on all sides. People can have it, these are worthless things. In backward countries like ours, political parties must educate and lead the masses to realize they can do anything if they believe it; nothing is out of reach. I want to end this calumny because I have an international reputation to protect; I have nothing to prove at the national level.

[Question] It has also been said that, with Tidiane Baidi Ly, Seyni Niang and others, you formed a faction of former PAI members to obstruct the functioning of the party.

[Answer] We are not trying to form factions or decide if this person is patriotic or not.

The RND is made up of people with different outlooks: from the BMS [Bloc of the Senegalese Masses] to the PAI, people who did not belong to any party at the time. It gathered together the largest number of people around a minimal platform and each person retained the option of belonging to the party of his choice. We categorically reject the accusation about forming factions. There are absolutely no factions. Imperialism has always sought to destabilize the opposition forces. For a long time rumors have circulated about a clan of former PAI members but it is not true.

[Question] What will you do now?

[Answer] We will continue the fight and certainly form a sound political party with honest men and methods, with many current RND members and certainly other people. In the near future, it will be possible to know who is really in the majority. We could do what they did: call upon all the regional unions and expel Cheikh. However, with the current situation of the country, this is ridiculous.

The name RND is currently tainted, besmirched. No one ever saw a RND official jeered by the public before this year. The issue of charismatic personalities in Africa must be demystified. The Senegalese people is mature enough to put its own problems ahead of the problems of personalities.

We hope that when we file our statutes, people will not do to us what was done in the RND.

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CSO: 3419/1003

EGYPTIAN TECHNICAL COOPERATION AID REPORTED

Victoria NATION in English 8 Jun 83 p 2

[Text]

VALUABLE technical co-operation in health care and other fields is to be extended to Seychelles under an agreement signed at National House on Saturday with the Egyptian Technical Co-operation Fund for Africa.

In a short, simple ceremony with the new Egyptian Ambassador to Seychelles, Mr. Ahmed Haggag, who was accredited the previous day, Planning and External Relations Minister Maxime Ferrari noted that though this was the first ever co-operation agreement between the two countries, Seychelles' links with Egypt went back several decades.

A famous Egyptian revolutionary, the leader of the 1919 Revolution for Independence, Saad Zaghloul, was exiled here by the British.

Minister Ferrari also referred to Seychelles' unfailing support for the Palestinian and Arab cause which was a

result of the islands' persistent refusal to accept Zionism.

Ambassador Haggag said that his country's history books had recorded how impressed Saad Zaghloul had been with the hospitality of the Seychellois during his exile here for daring to fight against foreign occupation.

Mr. Haggag described the agreement as "an opening" that he hoped would strengthen relations between the two nations.

Seychelles and Egypt were both members of the Non-Aligned Movement, of which Egypt was also a co-founder, and through it helped to make one of the most important contributions to world peace and security.

The Ambassador also noted that the two countries were sister members of the Organisation of African Unity too and that both would like to see the movement strengthened in the interests of the peoples of Africa and so as to rid the continent of apartheid.

Under the agreement, the

Egyptian Fund for Africa has agreed to provide Seychelles to identify complicated heart cases that can be treated in Egypt. Local heart disease patients are already being treated in Egypt.

Other doctors will also be sent over.

Last Friday, the new Egyptian Ambassador presented R10,000 worth of medical drugs to the Health Ministry.

AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK EXPECTS TO 'SUBSTANTIALLY INCREASE' AID

Victoria NATION in English 8 Jun 83 p 1

[Text]

THE AFRICAN Development Bank (ADB) expects to substantially increase its financial support to Seychelles' development programme over the next three years, one of the Bank's two vice-presidents, Mr. I.M. Hamed, said before leaving Victoria last week-end.

Mr. Hamed, who attended last week's inauguration of the ADB-financed extension to Seychelles International Airport, said the Bank would not only support the kind of activities it had been financing to date, but would also place emphasis on projects in the agricultural and rural development sectors.

"We will also explore the possibilities of financing small and state farms, and small

and medium scale industries," the ADB Vice-President said after noting that agriculture constituted one of the priorities of Seychelles' National Development Plan. Such projects were discussed in talks which Mr. Hamed and his delegation had with President Albert René and Government Ministers last week.

Mr. Hamed assured Seychelles that the Bank would continue relentless efforts to act as a catalyst in the economic development of Seychelles, with a view to helping diversify the economy and thereby reducing the country's heavy dependence on tourism.

SATISFIED

"We will not hesitate to shoulder a share of the development projects in Seychel-

les," commented the Bank Vice-President, especially as the ADB was satisfied with the Seychellois Government's implementation of the projects the Bank had funded, such as the airport extensions and the Beau Vallon School.

The Ministry of Planning and External Relations confirmed yesterday that the Bank had just approved money for a major sewerage treatment works in Victoria. Mr. Hamed himself said during his visit that the ADB was expected shortly to allocate capital for the second phase of the redevelopment of Victoria Hospital, a project requiring at least R50 million.

Other projects in the pipeline that are awaiting confirmation from the ADB cover fisheries and water supplies.

PORT GLAUD COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT REPORTED

Victoria NATION in English 8 Jun 83 pp 1, 2

[Text]

PORT GLAUD on Monday became the first district in Seychelles to group all its communal facilities in one place when its new Seychelles People's Progressive Front branch office was opened by the Party Secretary-General, Mr. Guy Sinon.

Mr. Sinon noted that in the immediate vicinity of the West Coast and Sans Souci road junction could be found the district school, crèche, clinic, community centre, police station and playing field as well as the branch office.

Thus the district was the first to realise the community development policy of placing, as much as possible, all community services together.

In his short speech before members of the SPPF Cen-

tral Executive Committee and the Council of Ministers, and Port Glaud branch officials and residents, Mr. Sinon also backed President Albert René's Liberation Day warning to those people plotting against the people's revolution to desist and to lend a hand in the struggle to create a better future for the whole nation.

The SPPF Secretary-General also reminded party officials of their grave responsibilities and said that those who were not up to these should step down.

BENEFIT

Mrs. Ginette Gamatis, the Port Glaud Branch Chairman, said that the building of the office as a self-help community project showed that unlike before June 1977 when people lived selfishly in their own, personal interest, the residents of the district now realised the communal benefit of working together for the common good.

Critics of the project had said that the volunteers were

working hard for nothing, Mrs. Gamatis recalled, but the joy and satisfaction of seeing the work completed was a far better reward than any financial remuneration.

The branch chairman hoped that the critics, who would benefit from the office services as much as those who had toiled to put up the building, had learnt their lesson and would join in future community projects.

She also congratulated the volunteers for turning a deaf ear to the critics and stressed, "A revolutionary people will never be tricked or discouraged from doing what it wants to do."

The nine by 15-metre building, financed by the Front and the branch's fund-raising activities, includes a chairman's office, a secretary's office, a conference room, a militia room and two toilets. It took 16 months to build with most of the work being done on week-ends.

SAP

CSO: 3400/1543

AIRPORT EXTENSIONS, MODERNIZATION PLANS REPORTED

Victoria NATION in English 4 Jun 83 pp 1, 2

[Text]

THE extensions made to Seychelles International Airport during the last two years represent some of the greatest achievements in the islands' infrastructural development, Planning and External Relations Minister Maxime Ferrari said yesterday afternoon at the official opening of the multi-project at Pointe Larue.

million rupee modernisation

Minister Ferrari said, in the presence of senior representatives of the African Development Bank (ADB), the major financial sponsor which provided R33 million for the extensions, that the modernised airport 'gives us a feeling of pride . . .'

He said it was imperative to ensure that the airport and all other infrastructures were fully used and that adequate returns were derived from such important investments.

"We are also doing our best to attract more aircraft and more people to use these

facilities which, you will agree, are among the most modern in the developing world," Dr Ferrari, who is also the ADB Governor of Seychelles said.

He added that plans to attract more tourists were already underway and that the country was confident that with an upswing in tourism and increased activities in the construction sector, the islands' economy would be pulled out of recession.

IMPORTANCE

The Minister noted that the airport was so strategically important to the economy of Seychelles that when mercenaries from South Africa savagely attacked it in November 1981, "we were totally isolated geographically and it was only through determined effort, both internal and external, that we managed to repair the airport in record time."

At the time of the mercenary aggression, which caused extensive damage to the old structures and other airport equipment, the extension work had not yet been completed. Fortunately, the African Development Bank responded immediately to a request for a supplementary loan to complete the project following the damage.

Mr I.M. Hamed, the Vice-President leading the ADB delegation, said that even before receiving a formal request from Seychelles to repair the damaged airport, the Bank "had anticipated the needs and role (it) should assume in the rehabilitation of the Seychelles International Airport." The Bank reacted swiftly to provide an additional R8 million for the repairs to add to the R25 million already approved for the extension project.

The British High Commis-

sioner in Victoria, Mr Eric Young, said that the diplomatic corps too had experienced Seychelles' isolation caused when the airport was closed following the failed mercenary invasion. Mr Young said that he and other members of the diplomatic corps here welcomed the extensions to the airport as a show of confidence in the development of the country and the future of the tourism industry.

SYMPATHY

The British Government had expressed its sympathy through a grant to provide furniture and security screening equipment for the new airport.

The redevelopment of Seychelles International Airport, Mr Maurice Lalanne, the Director of Civil Aviation, said at the opening ceremony, started in July 1980 with the building of a domestic terminal and an enlarged aircraft parking apron. The extension work had gathered momentum by November 1981 when the mercenaries attacked, but "due to the united effort of all the components of the airport services, the airport started functioning after a closure of 10 days."

"It was not easy to redevelop the airport while keeping the services functioning. It is also a tribute to the un-

derstanding and cooperation of all the users of the airport that the plan was accomplished with minimum disruption to the services," the Civil Aviation Director said.

The modernised airport now has an extended apron to take one more international wide-bodied and several more small domestic aircraft; new international arrival, departure and concourse halls that can handle 400 passengers at any time — three times more than in 1971 when the aerodrome was first inaugurated; a new domestic terminal; a new car park and extra parking space for buses and taxis; a new and larger VIP building; new furniture; sophisticated luggage screening equipment; modern baggage handling facilities; an enlarged restaurant; an incinerator; a sewerage disposal plant and a water storage tank.

TELECOMMUNICATIONS

Talking about other airport modernisation plans, Dr. Ferrari also noted at the Pointe Larue ceremony, that the airport telecommunications system would be further improved through a regional project financed by the European Economic Community

to facilitate air traffic communications in the Indian Ocean.

Guests to the inauguration ceremony were then taken on a guided tour of the airport to see for themselves the extensive improvements made there. Minister Ferrari had pointed out in his address that Seychelles wanted to show the world how effectively it used any aid it received: "In Seychelles we try to ensure that every gift or loan received is utilised for the maximum benefit of the country. We realise that the aid we receive is a result of the hard work of other people and therefore, we want to make sure that it is used productively."

The ADB Vice-President, Mr Hamed, started his official engagements here with a call on President Albert René at State House that morning, accompanied by the Regional Assistant to the ADB President and the Bank's Regional Representative. The ADB delegation will also attend other official activities of the June 5 celebrations.

AFRIKANER CALLS FOR ALLIANCE WITH JEWS

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 1 Jun 83 p 9

[Article by Charles Bloomberg]

[Text]

THE Nationalist Party celebrated its 35th year in power this month ... and Israel, too, has just turned 35-years-old.

The two phenomena appeared almost simultaneously on the world stage in the wake of Auschwitz ... but arose out of contrasting backgrounds and opposite track records on Nazism.

Yet Israel and South Africa today have close ties ... for which Israel is heavily lambasted at the United Nations.

Baffled critics point to the different origins of the Afrikaner and the Jewish states.

The one created by victims and survivors of Nazism; the other supporting the Third Reich and endorsing Nazism, when Hitler's star was in its ascendant.

(Afrikaner nationalism supported the Third Reich and prayed for a German victory in the Thirties and early Forties. Jews were barred from membership of the Nationalist Party. And anti-Semitism was, for a time, Nationalist policy).

In a startling (combustible) mix of nationalism and resurgent racism, the Nationalists were the only party with a pro-Nazi background to be voted into power after the Second World War anywhere in the world ... though Dr Malan immediately recognised the new Jewish state.

Israel, on the other hand, was a sanctuary for homeless victims of racism: it was a Jewish answer to anti-Semitism, a refuge for the survivors of the Nazi holocaust.

Inevitably, Israelis were critical of South Africa's legalised racism and, in the Sixties, Israel's hard-line anti-apartheid at the United Nations caused the Nationalists to threaten South Africa's 120 000 Jews with reprisals.

But then 17 African states dramatically severed ties with Israel during the 1973 Yom Kippur war ... and the Israelis softened their relationship with South Africa.

The two countries now co-operate in many fields, though Israeli spokesmen continue to criticise apartheid, mostly in muted terms.

This week the "unholy alliance" between

the two countries is the subject of a United Nations supported conference

This week the UN General Assembly's Special Committee on Apartheid announced that the "unholy alliance" between the two countries would be the subject of a conference during July.

The board is non-political and embraces a wide spectrum of political opinion, though its leadership is conservative.

Its main function is to defend Jewish rights and fight anti-Semitism.

"A minority within a minority," it also seeks good relationships with Afrikaners and blacks. And it regards Israel as "a centre of the Jewish heritage".

A black speaker told the congress that blacks perceived Jews as liberal, but as supporters of the status quo... they felt wealthy Jews should do more to bring about change.

This seemed to draw a positive response from delegates, most of whom seemed to agree with one Jewish business tycoon that Jews should use their influence "to bring justice to the peoples of the earth" and that South Africa's resources "should be used to improve the life of all in this country".

South African Jews are one leg of a complex triangular relationship with Israel and the Nationalist Government.

A rise in the level of anti-Semitism (from the Afrikaner right) and from militant Islamists and PLO supporters (on the left) has worried the board.

They are also worried by the "apathy of blacks" towards anti-Semitism.

Professor Sampie Terreblanche, an economist at Stellenbosch University and vice-chairman of the SABC, proposed co-operation between South Africa's Jews and verligte Afrikaners to the Board of Deputies congress.

He urged Jews and Afrikaners and "the realistic section of the English community" to "explore every possibility for samewerking (co-operation) — not necessarily within the framework of the same political party — on behalf of meaningful and on-going reform".

Some "form of Afrikaner-Jewish understanding was imperative" in view of South Africa's grave internal and external situation and the need for constitutional reform.

The Nationalist split had made it possible for "a rapprochement" between Jews and verligte Afrikaners, who comprise 60% of Afrikanerdom, according to Prof Terreblanche.

He urged South African Jews to "realise that Afrikaners have their roots in African and Third World soil" and, therefore, "had a better appreciation of the structural nature and dimensions of many of our problems" than South Africans, the English or Jews.

Prof Terreblanche said: "The important common denominator between the verligte Afrikaners and the Jewish people (here and in Israel) is, to my mind, loneliness... ethnic and international loneliness.

"When two lonely persons get to the point where they can understand and appreciate one and other's loneliness, two can become company."

Prof Terreblanche also listed some other "interesting similarities" between Afrikaner and Jew.

Both, he said, are strongly orientated to the Old Testament. Both emphasise nationalism and have tried — without success — to build an ethnically pure homeland.

Both are trying to erect and maintain new Europes on foreign, hostile and undeveloped continents.

Both are encircled by a majority of developing Third World people in their own countries and in the countries around them.

Afrikaner and Jewish policies go "against the grain of the current opinion in the Western world," and both are denounced by the United Nations and Third World.

Both face seemingly insoluble problems of long-term survival. Both could give a lot to developing neighbours, if relations were normalised.

Both had become materialistic and subscribe to "a rich man's cult". As a result, both tended to take decisions on short-term considerations.

The verligte Afrikaners were more internationally-minded than their verkrampde counterparts. They were more sensitive to other population groups in South Africa.

To these extents they were like the Jews... though they tended to prefer the New to the Old Testament.

Differences were that, on the South African spectrum, Jews "are mostly left of centre" while a large percentage of the Afrikaners, especially in rural areas, are very much right of centre.

Jews went back 4 000 to 5 000 years, while the Afrikaners were only 300 years old.

Jews were dispersed all over the world; the Afrikaner is a result of the blend of three European "bloodstreams".

Urging a new, inter-ethnic front for Prime Minister P W Botha's reforms, Prof Terreblanche also urged the PFP and English establishment to shed their "anachronistic Victorian ideologies" so as to make possible "broadly-based rapprochement" between verligte Afrikaners, the English and Jews.

Commenting on Prof Terreblanche's proposals, Helen Suzman, MP, said:

"I can understand his allusion to two 'beleaguered' peoples, the Afrikaners and Israelis.

"But it is quite unrealistic to expect South African Jews to ally themselves with Afrikaners as long as the latter's policies are based on values which run counter to the ethics of Judaism."

Mrs Suzman criticised Prof Terreblanche for approaching South African politics "on straight ethnic lines".

She said: "The central issue is one of simple justice, and this cuts across ethnic divisions."

BOYCOTT OF LOCAL COUNCIL ELECTIONS REPORTED

ACC Formed

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 30 May 83 p 1

[Article by Mono Badela]

[Text]

AN ANTI-COMMUNITY Council Committee (ACC), that is to campaign vigorously against participation in the forthcoming elections to choose members of the new local authorities boards, was formally constituted in Soweto yesterday.

At a well attended meeting held at the St James Anglican Church in Diepkloof, residents of Soweto pledged themselves to oppose the three so called Koornhof Bills which are shortly to be tabled in Parliament. They urged the residents of Soweto not to take part in anything that has got to do with the community council. The elections of the new local bodies may be held in September or early next year.

Mr Amos Masondo, a committee member of the Soweto Civic Association, said even a six percent vote for members of the new bodies would be an "insult to Soweto." He explained that the Soweto Civic Association would be in the forefront of the campaign. The ACC would liaise with workers, students and church bodies to help co-ordinate and render the setting up of these institutions a "farce."

Businessmen who supported the new local bodies would risk victimisation. Several ward meetings would be held as from June 1 to help the residents become aware of the "evil Koornhof Bills". A declaration that was circulated and adopted stated that Government-created institutions had failed the peo-

ple and that those who in the past had participated in them had always been rejected by the masses.

By rejecting the community council system, the people were also rejecting the concept of separate development which had provided the whites with 87 percent of the land in South Africa and the blacks with a mere 13 percent.

It was pointed out that separate development had stifled progress and had forced countless people to live in shacks or as squatters.

The meeting, which was addressed by the chairman of the Soweto Civic Association, Dr Nthato Motlana, also discussed the huge power bills which the people in Soweto were being forced to foot.

He said the residents of Soweto were being ripped off and were paying far more for electricity than most elite suburbs of Johannesburg.

Dr Motlana said it was not the fault of township residents to be placed where they were. The township developer and, in this case the Government, should bear the major costs of upgrading the services in places like Soweto.

He pointed out that the issue of housing was no longer a civic matter these days — it was political. The last sub-economic homes he said were built before 1968. Because the Government wanted to keep people away from the big cities it stopped building low cost homes for the workers. Instead people were being asked or forced indirectly to build very expensive homes like in Selection Park and elsewhere.

Gets CUSA Backing

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 13 Jun 83 p 2

[Article by Mono Badela]

[Text]

THE 100 000 strong Council of Unions of South Africa (Cusa), emerged at the weekend in full support of the newly established Anti-Community Council Committee, urging Soweto residents to boycott the forthcoming community council elections.

In a statement the union said: "Cusa wishes to endorse the call of the Anti-Community Council Committee to boycott the elections in September. Cusa believes in common citizenship in an undivided land and the separate community councils are in conflict with this.

"Instead we call for municipal rights for everyone. Community councils, like homelands, are farcical and do not even remotely fulfil the civic and political aspirations of black people.

"Cusa repeats its call to its members and other workers to increase their commitments to their communities through participation in activities aimed at creating a just society."

Cusa said this could be demonstrated by refusing to vote in all future community council elections. "We therefore support the efforts of the Anti-Community Council Committee to boycott the forthcoming elections," the

statement concluded.

Last month the Soweto Civic Association headed by its chairman Dr Nthato Motlana fired the first shots against the proposed new Black Local Authorities Board which will soon be tabled before Parliament.

An Anti-Community Council Committee (ACCC) which is to campaign vigorously against the participation in the forthcoming elections, was formally constituted in Soweto.

CSO: 3400/1541

SOWETO COMMUNITY LEADER REJECTS CALLS TO BOYCOTT ELECTIONS

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 3 Jun 83 p 2

[Article by Sam Mabe]

[Text]

A PROMINENT Soweto community leader and executive member of the Sefasonke Party, Mr Ambition Brown, has reacted strongly to calls for the boycott of the forthcoming Soweto Council elections.

Mr Brown, who hopes to stand as a candidate in the elections expected to be held in September if they are not postponed again, said he was critical of the present council leadership but believed that boycotting the council was not going to achieve anything.

He said the expansion of the community councils' powers by the Black Local Authorities Bill,

should be hailed as heralding a new era in the lives of blacks living in the urban areas.

"We cannot, however, overlook the fact that the Soweto Council as it stands today, has perpetrated a lot of injustices and disservice to their own electorate in the last seven years of its existence.

"It is partly for that reason that here in Soweto elections are becoming more and more an inevitable and desperate necessity because of the poor administration and shaky leadership of the councillors.

"The weakness of the present council was demonstrated in their handling of the housing and shack issues. In the forthcoming elections, Soweto residents will be able to get the right leadership to correct the wrongs that have been passing unchecked in the council chamber for the last seven years," he said.

He added that one blunder for which the Soweto Council should not be forgiven was that of plunging Soweto into a R230-million debt which residents had to pay for despite the fact that they were not con-

sulted when the debt was incurred.

"It is only with good leadership that we can avoid such blunders. And by assuming the status of a town council, blacks will have powers to exercise their self-determination and achieve some of their goals," he said.

He criticised those who engaged in what he called "mud-slinging" from outside and challenged them to prove their worth by fighting from the same platform as those they opposed.

PLOT REVEALED TO DESTROY SOFASONKE PARTY

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 13 Jun 83 p 2

[Article by Elliot Tshingwala]

[Text]

IN A startling revelation, a member of the Soweto Council, Mr Edward Manyosi, told over 200 shocked supporters of the powerful Sofasonke Party of undercover moves by the council to "sow discord" among the members.

Speaking at the formal function to launch the election campaign this year in preparation for the community council general election in September, Mr Manyosi said the council was trying to break the unity in the party.

Soon after the successful application for an interdict preventing the Soweto Council from destroying shacks early this year, Mr Manyosi said, the council met secretly and decided to frustrate the party's efforts by making shacks legal for Chicken Farm people, who were never involved in the campaign. This was seen as the only way to frustrate the membership and

corrode loyalty and trust to the party.

Mr Manyosi urged Orlando residents who are presently living in backyard shacks to take over the Wrab-built pre-fab homes at Chicken Farm "because you are the rightful owners of the structures".

Chairman of the party, Mr Ambition Brown, told the cheering audience that the council was a Government stooge and not a representative of the people.

"If they are your leaders why did they take you to court?" he asked. Mr Manyosi announced that the site and service scheme — for which the party has been fighting since 1980 — has been a success and might soon be introduced.

Under this scheme, the Government provides the site and toilet facilities and residents build their own homes. This would mean an end to the shack problem, Mr Manyosi said.

NATIONALIST POLICIES, REFORM SEEN REINFORCING RIGHT WING

Capetown THE CAPE TIMES in English 2 Jun 83 p 12

[Article by Willem Van Vuuren]

[Text]

IRONICALLY, the political tendency that has come to the fore in the recent by-elections, described by the official mouthpiece of the NP in the Cape as "a fanatical rightist onslaught from the Transvaal", is essentially the result of decades of official Nationalist propaganda.

Moreover, this long and intensive conditioning of rightist political sentiments cannot today be dismissed by provincialistic accusations or simply be blamed on Nationalist sins of a by-gone past.

During the supposedly verligte post-split era, NP propaganda has been characterized by an opportunistic ambivalence which made reform ("healthy power-sharing") perfectly reconcilable with the maintenance of the political status quo of apartheid-based white domination.

Propagating both

That is to say that the Nationalist government is today still propagating both reform (to meet present-day national and international demands) and non-reform (to reunite their traditional power base); the first suggesting a tentative appreciation of South Africa's broad national interest, and

the second implying a selfish party political approach which is incompatible with meaningful reform.

Ministerial emphasis on this latter aspect of government policy during the campaign is the Bergs must have gone a long way in reinforcing existing racialistic attitudes and reactionary thinking among the white electorate. Which means that the NP has yet again helped to lift the ceiling of long-term right-wing growth for the sake of short-term party political gain.

The NP's debating tactics during the second reading of the Constitution Bill reaffirmed the party's apparent unwillingness (inability?) to rid itself of such a short-sighted and counter-productive attachment to orthodox apartheid. The debate came close to a debacle at times when CP members forced senior Nationalist speakers into all kinds of contortions as the latter attempted to defend the bill as the logical consequence of some obsolete political formulations of the past, instead of presenting it as a viable scheme for the future.

It was especially disturbing to see would-be verligte reformers like

Dr Koornhof and the Prime Minister maintaining a stony silence when challenged by the Official Opposition to clarify their policy on the crucial issue of black citizenship (surely the crucial issue concerning viable long-term constitutional reform in South Africa?). Neither of them, nor any of the Nationalists in the House, were prepared to deny that Dr Connie Mulder's Verwoerdian vision of a completely non-black South Africa was still officially accepted by the government as the "reality" on which any future constitutional dispensation must be based.

While the NP's parliamentary majority may allow it to create such a non-black political future *de jure*, the hard reality outside the dreamworld of Nationalist ideology would prevent them from doing so *de facto*. So, Cape Nationalists can just as well address their rhetorical anti-verkrampste question to the "verligte" leadership within their own party, when they pleadingly ask whether there really are "people who are prepared to close their eyes to our hard reality and to believe that political

naivete is the solution to our problem".

A constitution designed to fit the "framework" of a policy which is so obviously at odds with reality, especially the expected demographic and economic realities of our near future, can hardly be said to provide a viable basis ("beginning", "point of departure", "first step") for further constitutional development. A beginning towards what — the realization of a reactionary fantasy which is pure and simple Conservative Party policy?

If the true Nationalist standpoint is actually that blacks cannot be included "at this stage", implying that they must be accommodated later, then it can be asked why the Constitution Bill cannot openly be accompanied by a reassuring declaration of intent in this respect.

More respectable

By continuing to hide verligtheid under a bushel, the government is continuing to further the rightist cause and making it more difficult for itself to effect the necessary progressive reform of our political system. For, by continuing to use *verkramptheid* as the presentable public language for party political purposes, as if *verligtheid* is something for improper private conversation only,

they are foolishly persisting in making reactionary politics more respectable and attractive to voters.

The other horn of this verligte dilemma is that the more forward-looking Nationalists realize that blacks simply cannot be included at any stage of constitutional development that is based on the present bill. In terms of fundamental principles entrenched in this draft constitution, blacks can never be accepted as full South African citizens without undermining the delicate *baasskap* arithmetic that would regulate the distribution of political power between white, coloured and Indian people in the proposed new system.

Logical absurdity

Thus, to argue, as the NRP does, that this bill is in principle acceptable as a starting-point for reform, reduces to the logical absurdity that we must accept the concrete constitutional conditions of black exclusion in order to provide the basis for their eventual inclusion. Or that we must constitutionalize the principles of apartheid through a structure of entrenched "own affairs" today, so that we can move away from the apartheid *status quo* tomorrow.

Under such circumstances the participa-

tion of coloured and Indian people would largely be of symbolic significance. In the Houses of Representatives and Deputies power will not be shared with whites, only "co-responsibility", as a Nationalist minister has explained during the second reading debate. And given the parameters that would determine their political manoeuvring room in the new system, that means that they will merely be co-opted to share the increasingly burdensome responsibility of maintaining the apartheid structures that secure Nationalist rule.

Nationalist terms

While it can be expected of a democratic constitution to provide a neutral set of rules according to which the political power game in the state can be played, the draft constitution which the government has put before us provides for non-Nationalist participation on Nationalist terms only. Therefore, to support the Constitution Bill in order to escape the apartheid *status quo* of Nationalist domination — which gave rise to our constitutional crisis in the first place — would amount to the constitutional endorsement of the very cause of the crisis.

GOVERNMENT'S CONSOLIDATION PLAN RIDICULED

Capetown THE CAPE TIMES in English 27 May 83 p 14

[Text]



OFFICIALS WALK OUT OF FBWU CONFERENCE

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 14 Jun 83 p 10

[Article by Joshua Raboroko]

[Text]

SEVERAL senior officials of the Food and Beverage Workers' Union of South Africa walked out of the union's national conference at the weekend in a move that might have far reaching results.

The executives, including Mr J Kwelendeni, walked out after having been accused of not adhering to the union's constitution inter alia failing to produce a financial statement.

In a dramatic move the more than 2 000 delegates resolved to suspend the duties of the executive members and elected an interim committee which will represent their more than 8 000 members until new elections are held soon.

The chairman of the interim committee, Mr J Mdaweni, told The SOWETAN yesterday that the remaining delegates at the conference resolved to continue the union's activities unabated.

The officials were ac-

cused of not producing an audited financial report since the unions' formation in 1979, not attending to problems in the East Rand and not sending minutes to all regions.

The remaining members also resolved to vacate ipso facto the seats of all the executives and "we shall henceforth investigate all the malpractices of the past national council".

The union, which is an affiliate of the Council of Unions of South Africa (Cusa), recently accused a Federation of South African Trade Union's affiliate of "poaching its members".

"The executive has been accused of most serious offences which we do not take in a light vain. If our investigations come true, strong measures will be taken," Mr Mdaweni said.

He urged members not to despair but should contact leaders in their regions for information on the suspended members.

● Despite the Transkei's objections, South Africa pushed ahead with its three-to-one job option — and raised the spectre of forced repatriation. At a meeting between the two governments on February 9 in Umtata, Dr G de V Morrison, the Deputy Minister of Co-operation and Development, put the job deal forward almost as an ultimatum.

There were 60 000 "illegal" blacks in the Western Cape (the majority from Transkei) and no possibility of any further townships being built there, Dr Morrison said. These people had to return to where they came from.

Transkei officials reiterated their view that people from the Transkei would continue to pour into the Western Cape unless significant job creation programmes were put into action for the masses of unemployed inside the territory.

But the working document on the SEAP put forward by the SA officials over-rode these objections. It contained a detailed bureaucratic list of "tasks" to be undertaken, including the listing of all "illegal" Transkeians in the Western Cape, procedures for formal repatriation measures for them and "contingency plans for handling disturbances" when the removal of the squatters began.

● Another meeting — in Cape Town nine days later — was addressed by Dr Piet Koornhof, the Minister of Co-operation and Development, and attended by top security police officers and officials of Dr Koornhof's department.

At the time, police and officials had begun clearing squatters out of their camps in the Western Cape. Six hundred shacks in the KTC camp were demolished just prior to the meeting and the Transkei delegation expressed its deep concern at the timing of the police

action. Why did the Western Cape Administration Board repeatedly time the demolition of shacks and the harassment of squatters to coincide with visits by Transkei officials and Cabinet Ministers, they asked.

Since then further demolitions have taken place and arguments over the SEAP continue. To date 2 500 people inside Transkei have started work under the SEAP but the heat is still on the Western Cape squatters to return to Transkei.

Differences between South Africa and Transkei now centre on the right of the Transkei consul in Cape Town to decide who is Transkeian and who not. "We reserve the right to question all the so-called illegal Transkeian squatters and those whom we do not recognise as Transkeians and who have no land rights in Transkei are not acceptable to us," said one official.

ABUSE

"The whole SEAP system is now open to abuse because of the RSA's actions," said another official. "Who can argue that these squatters can make a voluntary choice about being recruited to work in Transkei (this was the option agreed on finally in discussion between SA and Transkei), when they are continually being subjected to coercion and duress by the police and hounded out of their shelters and arrested in cold, rainy weather.

"The nasty fact is that South Africa has taken a worthwhile seed (the SEAP), which might have produced something good, and damaged it."

Mr Deon Richter, chief development adviser to the SA Department of Foreign Affairs, confirmed that the jobs-repatriation issue had not yet been finally settled. Discussions between the two Governments were continuing, he said.

LADISMITH MP URGES ALL GROUPS 'TURNHALL CONFERENCE'

Capetown THE CAPE TIMES in English 27 May 83 p 14

[Letter from Mr Eric Oettle, Ladismith, CP: "Now We Are Reaping the Whirlwind"]

[Text]

LIKE millions of other readers of the weekend papers I was appalled by the pictures of the carnage in Pretoria following the bomb explosion on Friday.

Unlike most of them, I did not react the way General Magnus Malan did, with anger, and determination to exterminate those believed to be responsible.

Because this is not possible.

It is treating symptoms, not the root cause of the disease.

Sown the wind

We are reaping the whirlwind, because we have sown the wind for many years — the wind and rain of the KTC and of Crossroads; of Dimbaza and countless other resettlement camps; the wind of Neil Aggett, of Steve Biko, of Imam Haron and all the other nameless ones who have died in detention; of those who have survived the hammerings and the terror of interrogation of men who stop at nothing, who are beyond the law; of Beyers Naudé, of Donald Woods, of Albert Luthuli and Winnie Mandela and all the hundreds of others

banned without trial, who never had a chance to face their accusers or say a word in their own defence; the wind of Soweto and Sharpeville; the wind of Group Areas; the wind of influx control; the wind of loss of citizenship; the wind of deprivation of parliamentary, provincial and municipal franchise. No wonder the whirlwind is terrible indeed!

Yet it is not too late — if only we would acknowledge our sins before God and man, and pray forgiveness; and then stop doing the things we ought not to have done.

This is no time to pussyfoot with reform, inching our way forward while the storm beats about our heads.

We need to set up our own Turnhalle conference, with full representation of *all* groups, and no restriction on the free exchange of opinions and ideas. Tomorrow would not be too soon.

We have left undone those things we ought to have done. Let us do them now, not merely out of fear, but because they are right and just.

MINISTER CLAIMS INDIANS 'HAVE NEVER HAD IT SO GOOD' IN FREE STATE

Capetown THE CAPE TIMES in English 26 May 83 p 15

[Article by John Scott]

[Text]

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.
— Indians have never had it so good in the Free State.

This statement is now possible, thanks to the explanation given in Parliament yesterday by the Minister of Internal Affairs, Mr F W de Klerk.

Until now most people have had the impression that the Indians, partners of whites and coloured people in the new constitution, were not welcome in the Free State. Perish the thought!

Indians may move quite freely through the Free State, so long as they are *en route* to some other province.

Round the bulge

This was not always possible. In 1913, General Smuts, then Minister of the Interior, ruled that Indians were barred from entering the Free State, even if it was only to take a short cut to the Transvaal. If they wished to travel to the Transvaal, they had to go round the bulge, as it were.

But in 1975 the Nationalist government abolished all that nonsense. They decided that Indians could move straight across the Free State. They also decided that Indians could settle

in any province they liked, so long as it wasn't the Free State.

News of these major concessions did not satisfy Mr Horace van Rensburg of Bryanston.

"How fast must they move through the Free State?" he asked.

Donkey cart

He must have forgotten Mr De Klerk's assurance that Indians could spend as long as two months in the Free State. This, surely, was long enough even for an Indian crossing the province in a donkey cart.

And besides that, who in his right mind wants to spend more than two months in the Free State?

But Mr Van Rensburg seemed determined that Indians should not escape spending more than two months there. After all, whites do. Indians should also do their bit.

"The Free State must withdraw from the Curry Cup," he insisted.

(The Curry Cup is, of course, a very hot mulligatawny soup and has nothing to do with the Currie Cup).

Justice?

Mr Van Rensburg rose with another question.

"Justice is a matter of

general concern in the new constitution," he announced. "If an Indian is appointed Minister of Justice, will he be allowed to visit Bloemfontein, and buy property and live there?"

Mr De Klerk replied: "No minister of colour will have any difficulty in visiting Bloemfontein and carrying out his lawful business there."

What a relief that is!

At the same time, to be on the safe side, he had better not linger longer than two months.

Mr De Klerk next turned to the vexed question of censorship. He had news for the opposition. It wasn't censorship. Nothing was banned. It was merely the declaration of publications as undesirable.

But opposition members were determined to be dim. They jeered at Mr De Klerk's semantic niceties.

Nasty connotations

"There IS a difference," he insisted.

"Banned" and "censorship" had nasty connotations, whereas

withholding books from the public, cutting bits out of films and plays, and seizing records, T-shirts and foreign magazines was nothing worse than publications control.

Mr De Klerk certainly knows how to make you feel a lot better about something.

Earlier, Mr Daan van der Merwe, Conservative Party MP for Rissik, went out out his way to praise Mr De Klerk for his political independence in the face of all the leftist-liberalism going on in the National Party.

'Kiss of death'

It was praise that the smooth-talking Minister of Internal Affairs and heir-apparent to Mr P W Botha could do without.

In fact he saw it as the "kiss of death".

"I must tell you, I definitely don't kiss back," he warned Mr Van der Merwe.

But the member for Rissik, with a broad grin, didn't seem to mind that his affection was not immediately reciprocated.

He could wait.

MUSLIMS HOPE SAUDI BAN WILL BE LIFTED

Capetown THE CAPE TIMES in English 24 May 83 p 6

[Text]

MANY South African Muslims have gone ahead with arrangements for their traditional hadj (pilgrimage) to Mecca in the hope a ban by Saudi Arabia on visas to enter that country will be lifted.

Recently the Saudi Government ruled that people wishing to enter should possess a visa prior to arriving. Previously, visas were issued on arrival at Jeddah.

As there is no Saudi consulate in South Africa, visas will now have to be obtained from countries with diplomatic relations with Saudi Arabia — a costly detour for pilgrims.

The fasting month of Ramadan, also the month during which thousands of Muslims around the world make the holy pilgrimage, is due to start on June 13. Muslims become "hajjis" after they have made the pilgrimage.

A delegation of South African Muslims is currently in the Middle East trying to get the ban lifted. Last night a number of local Muslims had high hopes that this would be achieved, saying there had been

"positive indications".

Several flights have already been held back because of the visa ban, but Mr A Kasker, director of a Wynberg travel agency, said they had only been postponed. The airlines concerned had confirmed they would carry the pilgrims on new dates.

A City travel agent has arranged a charter flight to Jeddah for 65 local Muslims, some of whom have made the pilgrimage before. On Saturday the group attended a gathering at a City hotel to meet other tour members.

An agent for the travel firm, Mr Ebrahim Salie, has already liaised with an Arab, Mr Siraj Fatami, who arranged accommodation and touring facilities for the Cape Muslims. Local travel agents may not do this.

Last night Mr Fatami telephoned to say he would be able to stand guarantee for the South Africans.

But Mr Salie, who also hopes to make the pilgrimage with the group, said they could do nothing until visas were granted.

CSO: 3400/1507

BLACK SASH, UNIONS THREATEN LEGAL ACTION AGAINST BOARDS

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 3 Jun 83 p 1

[Article by Len Maseko and Joshua Raboroko]

[Text]

IN THE wake of several migrant workers having obtained Section 10 (1) (B) rights, the Black Sash and leading trade unions have threatened legal action against administration boards for turning away many more.

The president of Black Sash, Mrs Sheena Duncan, whose Johannesburg offices were yesterday flooded by scores of migrant workers seeking clarity following the Appeal Court's decision to grant Mr Tom Rikhotso the right to live with his family in an urban area, said they would submit three test cases to their lawyers.

The Federation of South African Trade Unions (Fosatu), the Council of Unions of South Africa (Cusa), the South African Allied Workers' Union (Saawu) and Inkatha have also entered the fray, with the unions threatening legal action as well.

A spokesman for the Legal Resource Centre in Johannesburg has also expressed willingness to take up cases concerning migrant workers who have worked for one company for more than 10 years.

The spokesman also said that Mr Rikhotso, whose case was a "big test," had been granted rights to stay with his family within the East Rand Administration Board's area of jurisdiction.

The support for the legalisation of migrant workers staying in urban areas, many of whom have lived apart from their families for many years, gained momentum late yesterday with several employers welcoming the Appeal Court decision and also expressing the desire to assist their workers.

In the meantime, confusion reigned as scores of migrant workers seeking city rights were turned away at the West Rand Administration Board's offices in Johannesburg yesterday.

Disappointed, they flooded the offices of Black Sash with the hope of enlisting the organisation's help. The organisation's offices were a hive of activity as officials interviewed the workers.

"If the Government is now prepared to accept urbanisation in South Africa and allows poverty and starvation in the homelands to persist, then the situation will explode.

"We appeal to the Government to leave things as they are — let them allow the implementation of the Appeal Court rule," Mrs Duncan said.

In a statement Cusa said it

would explore the possibility of seeking legal injunctions if Government officials tried to circumvent the Rikhotso decision, or if the administration boards attempted to frustrate the efforts of migrant workers trying to claim the rights they were entitled to.

"If Minister Koornhof tries to ignore the decision, and tries to push legislation through which attempts to regain control over urban black workers, it will force the labour movement to take action," the statement added.

Fosatu's president, Mr Chris Dlamini, said they welcomed the decision by the Appeal Court, but said that if the Government pursued the issue of depriving blacks of their rights then "we shall be forced to seek legal advice."

He said his unions had repeatedly voiced total rejection of the Government's influx control laws and that the plight of migrant workers in South Africa would be discussed at the union's central committee meeting this month. "We abhor these laws," he said.

In the East Rand, an Erab spokesman said the board would "definitely" issue the Section 10 (1) (B) stamp if the applicants

worked for the same employer during the stipulated period. "I can assure those concerned that there will be no problems, as long as rules are adhered to," he added.

He said several blacks had already obtained their qualifications at various Erab offices.

However, five migrant workers told The SOWETAN yesterday that they were made to sign forms at the Edenvale offices, and told to report back on July 4. "We were told that we will get our qualifications on that date," they said.

The Department of Co-operation said in Pretoria yesterday that it had taken notice of the Rikhotso court ruling. It was therefore important the people should go to the administration board's offices in the area of jurisdiction to apply for Section 10 rights.

But, the spokesman said, they should be able to produce the necessary documents to prove that they had been in the urban areas for the stipulated period.

The documents will then be sent to the reference bureau where they would be processed.

AHI CONGRESS DISCUSSES LABOR RELATIONS CHALLENGE

Capetown THE CAPE TIMES in English 25 May 83 p 13

[Article by Simon Willson]

[Text]

SOUTH AFRICA'S labour relations were more tortuous than those of most other countries because blacks lacked a meaningful form of political participation, delegates to the Afrikaanse Handelsinstituut's (AHI) annual congress were told yesterday.

Mr F H Ferreira, director of industrial relations of Ford SA, told an AHI sectoral congress that labour relations had become one of the country's most important challenges.

"It is fruitless to discuss industrial relations in South Africa without also investigating social and political affairs which directly influence labour."

Strikes

The number of strikes had risen from 207 in 1980 to 394 last year, with the number of man/days lost rising to 365 337 from 174 614 over the same period.

Mr Ferreira said limits were being placed on some of the black trade unions' more vocal lead-

ership elements.

"One of the consequences of this, is that the frustrated aspirations of the black worker are transferred to virtually the only officially-tolerated forum in which he can air his opinions — the trade unions — provided he is willing to run the risk of persecution."

Political overtones

Industrial relations were hindered by socio-political factors and what in most situations would be regarded as a labour problem takes on political overtones with business becoming involved in a black-white struggle.

After the Wiehahn report, the State had comprehensively changed the country's labour affairs, but had not introduced any parallel reform in other fields of black affairs.

"A characteristic of most strikes which have occurred in South Africa is that, in most cases, their origins were not known beforehand.

"Usually employers had to take the trouble themselves to try to determine what a strike actually was about. Often it was found that the causes were not only labour-connected but also ideological."

Measures

Mr Ferreira recommended that South African industrialists take the following measures to reduce the frequency of strikes:

- Introduce a minimum wage based on either direct negotiations or on acceptable standards.

- Revise all fringe-benefit programmes with recognition of special circumstances, workers' financial status and the removal of discrimination.

- Formulate a reasonable standpoint on trade unions and make it known to the workforce.

- Improve channels of communication.

- Encourage workers to participate in employers' programmes.

VALUE OF SADF AIR RAID ON MOZAMBIQUE QUESTIONED

Capetown THE CAPE TIMES in English 25 May 83 p 6

[Article by Willem Steenkamp]

[Text] ALL the evidence from overseas indicates that the Mozambicans might have lost Monday's brief shooting war at Maputo, but are winning the war of words hands down and will continue to do so.

It would appear the Maputo raid has kicked up one hell of a row overseas, and the media trend, even in conservative circles, seems to be to accuse South Africa of lashing out in a blindly indiscriminate fashion in retaliation for the Church Street bombing.

Needless to say the SADF denies this most strongly. The problem is what it can do about the matter ... And the answer, as far as I can see, is "not very much".

I am told newspapers are treating Mozambican-origin statements as fact and dismissing the South African statements as mere unsubstantiated claims.

The thing that is lacking most powerfully in this affair is really solid evidence from the South African side. What have we had so far?

- Fairly detailed statements in the Assembly by General Malan;

- Statements by the Mozambican news agency, AIM; and

- Photographs and statements from Western journalists in Maputo, who have been given a guided tour of some sort by the Mozambican authorities.

If one looks at the matter objectively, there are really only four possibilities:

Possibility No 1: The SAAF aircraft were sent out on a random "hate" without any pin-pointing of ANC targets.

If this is the right one, then the Minister of Defence must resign because he is guilty not only of a crime against humanity but of lying to Parliament.

It sounds a bit odd, because apart from any other considerations the SAAF is always reluctant to take unnecessary risks with its virtually irreplaceable aircraft. As a result it lays great stress on proper target identification and proper planning (on at least one occasion I know of, the SAAF has refused to

bomb bush-war targets which were not clearly defined or identified).

Possibility No 2: The intelligence boffins made a disastrous mistake and assigned the wrong targets completely.

This is a possibility which is easy to raise but hard to prove or disprove, simply because by its very nature the machinery of intelligence-gathering and evaluation is a murky and low-profile one.

All that can be said in this regard is that up to now the intelligence community, while not always spot on, has had a reasonably good accuracy record.

Possibility No 3: The SAAF were given specific targets but missed them, killing and wounding a large number of innocent Mozambicans of all ages.

I am somewhat doubtful about this one.

At this moment the SAAF's pilots are among the most experienced combat aviators in the world, particularly in the art of ground attack.

Is it conceivable that they missed every single ANC target, even when flying relatively low-speed ground-attack fighters under ideal conditions of good visibility and little or no ground fire or other resistance?

It would be possible they missed some targets, considering that most of the SAAF's ground-attack experience is of bush rather than urban warfare.

It is also a fact that in an aerial attack on densely populated suburbs there is always a chance of cannon or rocket fire going astray; a mere one-second delay could make the difference between hitting a target and missing.

But *all* the targets? I find this hard to believe, and observers I have spoken to agree.

Possibility No 4: The SAAF hit the right targets, killing and wounding some civilians but also a large number of ANC members, but the Mozambican authorities have not been shown any of the latter to Western journalists.

Considering that Mozambique is a tightly-

controlled society, it would certainly seem to be possible for the Maputo authorities to show journalists certain things and not others — or give them freedom to roam but remove traces of ANC casualties.

Past events have shown AIM does not have much too much of a regard for the plain facts. But at the moment it has playing the only game in town, because quite frankly I cannot see the SADF producing concrete evidence to back its report (such evidence would probably be dismissed by the larger part of the overseas media anyway).

I say this because aerial photographs taken during the raid — either by another aircraft or by the attacking Impalas' gun-cameras — will not conclusively identify the people being shot at as ANC members.

Secondly, the SADF is hardly likely to produce any evidence which would expose, endanger or hinder the work of its intelligence sources.

A rather odd aspect of the matter is the small number of reported casualties. A number of Impalas (the Mozambicans say 10 or more) pour cannon and rocket fire into various densely-populated suburbs, while others do the same to an SA-3 missile site which is manned by a fair number of troops.

Yet in spite of all this thunder and lightning civilian casualties amount to four dead and about 40 wounded, and there appear to be no military casualties at all. What must one think about that?

● So what is left? I'll tell you what is left for the SADF, General Malan and the government: Unless somehow they can produce concrete evidence of some kind, they'll simply have to vasbyt till the dust settles.

But this I'll say for nothing: It's not going to settle for a while yet.

I think, too, that it is now clear there has been far too much talk about avenging the Church Street bomb attack. As a result the Maputo raid has been clearly associated not with any worthwhile military purpose but with plain, simple, unqualified retaliation. Mark it down as a lesson learnt.

CSO: 3400/1507

HEALTH MINISTER ACCEPTS MOST SAFEGUARDS PROPOSED FOR DETAINEES

Capetown THE CAPE TIMES in English 27 May 83 p 1

[Article by Clare Stern]

[Text]

THE Minister of Health and Welfare, Dr Nak van der Merwe yesterday accepted all but two of the recommendations of the Medical Association of South Africa for safeguards against abuse in the medical care of detainees.

He refused to accept "the rights of a detainee to have his own private doctor" and a "peer review committee" of other doctors to assess the treatment detainees received.

This was confirmed last night by the chairman of the Federal Council of Masa, Professor J N de Klerk, who led a deputation to Dr Van der Merwe yesterday to discuss the report and recommendations of a Masa committee that investigated the detainee question.

Professor De Klerk reported that the "very positive" meeting had revealed that "many suggestions" in the Masa report had already been instituted.

The two issues not clarified were "the rights of a detainees" to

be treated by their own doctors and the peer review committee of doctors to assess detainees' treatment.

The deputation was told that the Minister of Law and Order, Mr L le Grange, would not, for security reasons, allow the first, and the Minister of Health turned down the second.

Among recommendations accepted were that:

- Detainees should not be isolated for longer than seven days and at no time without regular physical and psychiatric treatment.

- Two people should be present during interrogation, which should be monitored by closed-circuit television.

- Detainees should not be tortured.

- Detainees should be medically and psychiatrically examined immediately after their detention or within 24 hours.

- Detainees should be monitored closely for suicidal tendencies during interrogation or periods of isolation.

MEDUNSA STUDENTS REJECT RETURN TO CLASS PLEA

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 13 Jun 83 p 1

[Article by Mono Badela]

[Text]

THE CALL BY the rector of Medunsa for students to return to classes today following the closure of the university last week, was yesterday rejected by the entire student body who pledged to stay away until the two student leaders are reinstated.

A meeting attended by more than 400 people, including students, parents and organisations such as Azaso, United Democratic Front, the Black Students Society, Witwatersrand University SRC and the Conference of Academics for a Democratic Society, at the Khotso House, Johannesburg, condemned the suspension of student leaders Mr Paul Sefularo and Mr Confidence Moloko by the rector, Professor Thomas Dunston.

The medical university near Pretoria was closed after more than 800 students went on strike following first the expulsion and then the suspension of the two student leaders.

The meeting rejected the rector's call to return to campus without the suspended two who are to appear before the university's disciplinary committee which will sit after July 5.

A statement released by the meeting yesterday said:

- We, noting that the rector has not met students' demands that the two suspended students be reinstated unconditionally;

- that the suspen-

sion was unjust and unwarranted as Professor Dunston failed to prove allegations of intimidation of some students by the two;

- that the sitting of the disciplinary committee will only take place after July 5 and therefore the academic careers of the two students will be adversely affected;

- that the students of Medunsa are morally bound to support the suspended students because they were elected by them to execute the very duties for which they were victimised, resolve not to take part in any academic activities until they are reinstated unconditionally.

The meeting also re-

solved that four parents, including a parent of one of the suspended students, should meet and inform the rector of this decision and to enlist the support of staff members at Medunsa, parents and public, to secure the reinstatement of Mr Sefularo and Mr Moloko.

If, at the report back of the parents, the two are still excluded, the students will continue with the boycott.

The action of the university was described as "highly provocative and insensitive" compared with the attitudes of other university authorities at Fort Hare, Turfloop and Ngove.

FURTHER NARROWING OF RACIAL SALARY GAP REPORTED

Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English 5 Jun 83 p 3

[Article by Alec Hogg]

[Text]

A THOROUGH analysis of the recently released 1980 census figures by Volkskas Bank's economic unit has dispelled a number of misconceptions about the earnings differences between population groups and geographical areas of South Africa.

The unit also comes to the conclusion that the nation is by no means dominated by the public service, and, although there is still a great difference between salaries paid to the four racial groups in South Africa, the gap is narrowing.

There are now more blacks in the middle-income group than Indians and coloureds combined, and the number is fast approaching that of whites.

Although the census figures show that the number of blacks in the middle-income group is only slightly above half the number of whites, Volkskas states in its June Economic Spotlight that this position is changing.

The bank says: "In the case of coloureds and blacks it is an undeniable fact that there is a large measure of poverty.

"However, progress is being made in improving their incomes, as is evidenced by the fact that the average wage or salary in real terms rose by only 2.4% in the case of whites in the period 1970 to 1980, compared with an increase of 5.2% for coloureds, 36.8% for Indians and 68.5% for blacks."

Volkskas notes that this trend is continuing. In 1982 the salaries of whites increased by 15% compared with increases of 19%, 18.1% and 23% for blacks, coloureds and Indians respectively.

Nevertheless, it will be some years before any other racial group challenges the lead which whites have in the number of people in the high-income group.

The bank's analysis shows that a mere 10 280 blacks earned more than R700 a month in 1980 (equivalent to R1 000 today) compared with more than 700 000 whites.

But that blacks are approaching the figure of top income earners in the other two population groups is significant.

Geographically speaking, there is only a slight gap between the salaries paid to people working in the different metropolitan areas.

Of those earning an annual income of more than R35 000 in 1980 (equivalent to R45 000 today), 2.2% live in the greater Johannesburg area, 1.5%

in Cape Town, 1.4% in Durban and 1.2% each in Port Elizabeth and Pretoria.

Statistics derived from the census show that 80.5% of the economically active population is employed by the private sector.

There is a bias when the individual population groups are examined.

About 34.1% of all whites are employed by the State (compared with the national average of 19.5%), while Indians, in particular, prefer the private sector, with only 12.2% of this group getting paid through the SA Reserve Bank.

Further, it is also apparent that few blacks or coloureds have the capital resources or the support to establish their own businesses.

With the national average of employers at 3.9% of the economically active population, only 1.8% of blacks and 1.3% of coloureds fall into this category.

By contrast, 10.8% of whites and 8.6% of Indians run their own operations.

WHO EARNS WHAT

Income group	Monthly earnings *	Whites	Coloureds	Indians	Blacks
Low	Up to R290	199 260	680 160	114 340	4 873 800
Middle	R290 to R999	942 320	214 560	122 640	454 980
High	R1 000 and more	719 280	11 020	13 360	10 280
Not known	N/A	44 200	22 040	5 480	237 980
Total		1 905 060	927 780	25 820	5 577 040

* Income in 1980 adjusted to current terms
Source: Volkskas Economic Spotlight, 1980 census figures

WHITE NGK EXERTS FINANCIAL PRESSURE ON BLACKS

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 8 Jun 83 p 2

[Article by Carina le Grange]

[Text]

On the eve of an important synod next week, the black Ned Geref Kerk is being pressed to toe the line with fresh reports of financial intimidation by the white mother church.

In another report a black minister said yesterday that four of his elders were recently questioned by the Security Police at Beit Bridge.

It is believed the white church fears the NG Kerk in Afrika, the black church, could break with the NGK in the wake of the Ottawa conference last year. At that meeting the World Alliance of Reformed Churches declared theological justification of apartheid a heresy.

The coloured and Indian churches — the NG Sendingkerk and the Reformed Church in Africa — have already endorsed the Ottawa decision and are committed to a united and non-racial church.

The NGKA is the only one of the three black sister churches which has not yet taken a stand, but its financial dependence on the white church gives rise to a situation where black ministers fear the loss of their livelihood if they speak out openly.

It is expected to be a major issue at next week's synod in Barkly West.

In November last year The Star reported a cut-back in the subsidy of the Messina congregation of the NGKA. This was denounced at the time by the president of the WARC, Dr Allan Boesak, as an example of shameful intimidation of the black church by the white church.

The white church said at the time the subsidy was cut because of dissatisfaction with reports on how the money was spent. The Rev Lesiba Matsaung of the NGKA in Messina denied that reports were not submitted to the white church.

He spoke yesterday of further loss of financial help and said there had been SP intimidation of church members.

"On the day I left for a meeting of the Association for Black Reformed Churches in SA six weeks ago, four of my elders were detained by the Security Police and questioned about my activities.

"Later one of the men was intimidated at the mine where he works, and then fired."

The man came to South Africa 28 years ago from Malawi and is now waiting for his passport to return there.

His South African wife and children cannot go with him and the family has been destitute since he stopped work on May 19. The NGKA was doing all it could to help.

Mr Matsaung is working on a doctorate in theology and is a member of the Broederkring radical movement of NGK ministers working for a united and relevant church.

He said other incidents of harassment were caused by the Security Police. They included a raid on his house half an hour after old school friends, all ex-detainees, had visited him.

Most recently, the white NGK in Messina declined to subsidise transport for a new minister. In a letter they referred to "latest developments" in the Messina NGKA.

BLACKS, WHITES HOPE FOR ECONOMIC IMPROVEMENT

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 9 Jun 83 p 26

[Text]

BOTH Blacks and Whites are anticipating an improvement in economic conditions and both groups are optimistic in their outlook on the longer term, the Bureau for Economic Research at the University of Stellenbosch reported in its latest consumer survey.

"At the time of the survey, the financial situation of Whites was reported to be surprisingly easy although the majority of White respondents did report that it deteriorated during the last 12 months.

"The financial situation of Blacks is, however, extremely tight although fewer of the respondents than last reported a deterioration during the past 12 months, thus suggesting that their financial situation might have improved somewhat during the past few months.

"Both groups are optimistic about developments in their respective financial situations during the next 12 months."

"The financial situation of Blacks is, however, extremely tight although fewer of the respondents than last reported a deterioration during the past 12 months, thus suggest-

ing that their financial situation might have improved somewhat during the past few months.

"Both groups are optimistic about developments in their respective financial situations during the next 12 months."

Although the net majority of White respondents still regard the current time as being unsuitable for the buying of high-priced goods (such as furniture, cars etc) the net number reporting in this manner has decreased substantially since the previous survey.

Blacks on the other hand have remained stationary in their attitude towards the propitiousness of the time for spending. The fact that consumers are also rather negative in their attitude towards saving and have indicated that they were not able to save points towards rather tight cash flows.

"Within the durable goods category, sales of furniture and household appliances during 1982 were on a par with 1981 sales while spending on recreational and entertainment goods increased by 10,7 percent. Sharp decreases of 9,3 percent and 11,3 percent were recorded during 1982 in the categories 'personal transport equipment' and

'jewellery, watches and therapeutic appliances', respectively."

Sales of semi-durable goods peaked during the last quarter of 1980 after which time the growth rate started declining and turned negative during the third quarter of 1982.

The growth is expected to remain negative throughout 1983. The sales of the latter year are projected to be 4,5 percent lower than those of 1982 which were already 1,4 percent lower than those of 1981.

In the sub-sector "clothing and footwear," which makes up about 55 percent of the semi-durable goods category, sales declined by 0,8 percent during 1982 and are expected to show a further decline of about 5,4 percent during 1983.

The sharpest decline in sales was experienced in the sub-sector "household textiles, furnishings etc" and it is expected that this will be repeated during calendar 1983.

Sales of non-durable goods are much less volatile than those of the goods mentioned above, but their rate of increase nevertheless declined continuously on a quarterly basis since the second half of 1981.

During the last quarter

of 1982 the rate of increase was a meagre 1.4 percent compared with the 6.9 percent recorded in the last quarter of 1981.

Sales of non-durable goods are likely to become even more sluggish during 1983 and are projected to show close to zero growth during the third quarter of 1983.

"It would thus appear as if the adverse economic conditions already had a fairly widespread negative impact on consumer spending and indications are that more sub-sectors than in 1982 will be affected during 1983.

"This means that imports of consumer goods, or goods related to the consumer market, are likely to show further declines and that there will be little pressure on the need to invest.

"If the slump in private consumption expenditure is viewed in conjunction with the further slowdown in Government consumption, declines in the rate at which fixed investment is undertaken and a running down of stocks, it becomes clear that gross domestic expenditure is due for a further decline following on 1982's drop of 3.8 percent.

"The economic conditions in general had a dampening influence on the profit of companies and this will make it difficult for them to raise the wages and salaries of their employees.

"To this can be added that the Government has repeatedly appealed to the private sector not to increase the remuneration of their employees significantly."

CSO: 3400/1541

ANALYST CLAIMS CURRENT ECONOMIC EUPHORIA MISPLACED

Johannesburg BUSINESS TIMES in English 5 Jun 83 p 5

[Text]

WE appear at present to be enjoying the worst economic contraction since the Second World War.

The verb "enjoying" is used deliberately. With gross domestic product down 1% last year and probably even more this year, a booming JSE is merrily discounting the next economic revival.

On the face of it, the JSE is expecting a boom of 1974 or 1980 vintage. Would that it were.

Private and Government consumption spending has not been the main source of contraction. The former grew 2% and the latter 3,5% in 1982.

Contraction in exports (down 1,6%), private and public fixed investment (down 2,5%) and in inventories was mainly responsible for the 1% decline in GDP last year.

The decline in exports was caused by the lower gold price and a major reduction in overseas demand for our minerals on account of the world recession.

The decline in fixed investment came about because of high levels of interest and a major depreciation of the rand as well as the drought and the uncertain outlook for gold.

Manufacturing, agriculture and mining all recorded major declines in investment spending last year.

But the major impetus to the decline in GDP came from destocking. Whereas additions to stocks during 1981 had totalled nearly R2 000-million (at 1975 prices), there was an actual drawdown of stocks of R300-million during 1982. That was a deterioration of R2 300-million, or 6,7% of GDP.

Agriculture was responsible for about 10% of the change, imports about 40% and local manufacture nearly 50%.

Indeed, were it not for rising consumption spending, contraction in manufacturing would have been even worse than the 2,5% recorded.

This year is likely to be worse than last. While consumption spending is likely to have grown a little, export volumes are unlikely to grow much.

By the end of the year,

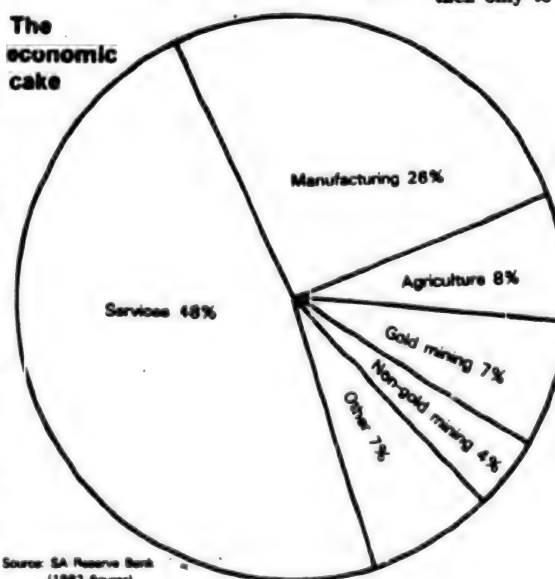
fixed investment is likely to have declined substantially.

Similarly, the major inventory deterioration of last year is likely to have continued unabated this year.

While last year's penal rates of interest have declined, so have corporate profits. Cash flow and liquidity are still crucial, and few sensible businessmen today will be sitting on surplus stocks.

Sectorally, only non-gold mining is likely to see a notable improvement in 1983 and then only to the extent that

The economic cake



Source: SA Reserve Bank (1982 figures)

volume will not again decline by as much as last year's, 7.5%. Agricultural production, on the other hand, is likely to decline by 8%.

Manufacturing will no doubt show the benefits of continuing consumption spending, but its heavy exposure to fixed-investment spending and changes in stock levels could see its production volume declining as much as 10%.

The only positive would appear to be a further reduction in import volumes. These are likely to have dropped to below 20% of GDP by the year end compared with recent highs of 30% (1975) and 25% (1981).

Overall, a decline of 2% in GDP is the most likely outcome for 1983.

For 1984 the economic profile looks quite different.

Consumption spending may not grow at all due to a possible decline in real private income and a likely improvement in private saving (the non-contractual component of which must at present be close to negative).

On the other hand, the decline in fixed investment may level out and export volumes

may grow moderately, while the inventory drawdown is likely to come to an end in the course of the year. As a corollary, import volumes are likely to start edging upwards.

Overall, this would indicate growth of 2.5% for 1984.

There is an area that the economic downturn has not so far succeeded in touching — inflationary expectations. Judging by the JSE and property markets, these are as high as ever.

The previous business cycle bottomed out with inflation running at an annual rate of 10% in 1978. The present rate may actually decline for 14.7% during 1982 to something below 12% during 1984 if no policy action is taken.

In contrast, the OECD countries have succeeded in bringing down their rates of inflation below their previous cyclical lows.

The economic spotlight today should be on the actions of the monetary authorities during the next six to 12 months.

Financial markets would do well to prepare themselves for a little tightening.

Demand and supply in the SA economy (1982)			
Total demand		Total supply	
	%		%
Private consumption spending	47	Gross domestic product	82
Government consumption spending	12	Imports	18
Fixed investment	22		
Change in stocks*	-1		
Exports	20		
Total	100		100
* In 1981 was -6%			

MALAN WARNS INDUSTRY OF COMMUNISTS' AIMS

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 17 Jun 83 p 8

[Text]

THE Minister of Defence, Genl Magnus Malan, yesterday made a serious call on all industrialists, businessmen and employers to protect their own premises on a permanent basis against industrial sabotage by terrorists.

Addressing the Industrialists' Association in Kempton Park he said the new system of national service, which became effective on January 1 this year, would for the first time benefit all employers — including owners of one-man businesses.

He said the new principle of immediate availability for area defence tasks serves as one of the best motivating actions and reassurances for any community.

Genl Malan said the range of industrial targets in South Africa — being a highly industrialised country — with limitations of manpower and finance, make it impossible for the Government's permanent forces to provide physical guard or impenetrable defence measures for every potential

target.

For this reason the first line of defence for industrial targets lies with the owners and employers themselves, he stressed.

Soviet interest in South Africa is borne out by the speech of the late President Brezhnev to the Twenty-Sixth Congress of the Communist Party in February 1981 when he said:

"The birth of the Republic of Zimbabwe and the growing intensity of the liberation struggle in Namibia — and now in the Republic of South Africa as well — are graphic evidence that the rule of 'classical' colonists and racists is nearing an end".

Genl Malan said there were two threats, external and internal.

The external threat comprises the current terrorist threat in SWA, emanating from Angola, and projected conventional attacks against SWA as well as the RSA. There is also Soviet support to certain neighbouring countries which enhances the ability of these countries to provide sanc-

tuaries for terrorists operating against the RSA — weapon stockpiles could ultimately serve as sources for prepositioned hardware for Soviet and/or Soviet proxy power projection into our country.

The internal threat manifests itself in rural terrorist attacks, as well as terrorist attacks on urban targets.

No longer do we only have a clearly defined SWA/Angola border to defend — the unscrupulous enemy is within us, waging war against the very fibre of our society.

The attacks on Sasol 1, Sasol 2 and Natref constitute the first major industrial sabotage assaults by terrorists.

Industrially South Africa presents hundreds of potential targets to terrorists. This applies in particular to the Elandsfontein/Isando/Spartan industrial complex — one of the largest in South Africa, of particular strategic interest to the country, but unfortunately also one of high risk, Genl Malan said.

RETAIL INDUSTRY REPORTS WORST YEAR SINCE 1945

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 4 Jun 83 p 13

[Article by John Mulcahy]

[Text]

ALTHOUGH Edgars Stores budget for the current year indicates a possible improvement in earnings, further deterioration in trading conditions will make it extremely difficult to meet this objective.

Mr Adrian Bellamy says in his valedictory chairman's review — he has resigned as chief executive and leaves the chairman's office after the annual meeting next month — that the year will be challenging.

For the year to April 2 Edgars reported a 22% decline in earnings because of highly competitive trading conditions that forced the group to take an aggressive price position in all its chains.

Although the dividend cover on a *fifo* basis has dropped to 1.9 times — the dividend was maintained last year — the policy is to increase cover to 3.0 times on a progressive basis in the years ahead.

Mr Bellamy says the real level of national sales of clothing, footwear, textiles and accessories (CFTA) is likely to fall by about 4% in the year to March 1984.

Inflation of these items should also fall from the current level of about 13% to about 10%, reflecting competition in the market.

Given these conditions, retail sales in nominal terms are expected to rise by no more than 6%.

Mr Bellamy says that for the year to last March real gross domestic product fell by about 2%, private consumption expenditure increased by 1% and national retail sales of CFTA were about 3% below those of the previous year in real terms.

He describes this as the worst retail environment faced by Edgars since 1945, and "the severity of the downturn was equally extraordinary".

The recent trend in CFTA sales reflects far more volatility than has been experienced. It suggests that the CFTA sector may in future react more sharply to economic cycles, in a way previously seen only in the durable sector.

"If this does emerge as the pattern, the group will face a more difficult trading environment and will have to adjust its trading strategies accordingly."

A second unfavourable dimension of the retail environment has been the drought, says Mr Bellamy.

Edgars 392 stores are spread throughout SA, and many of them are closely linked to agriculture.

"The severe impact of the drought is already evident in many stores and this has compounded the already difficult economic conditions."

The sharp downturn in consumer spending has forced the four chains in the group — Edgars, Jet, Sales House and Ackermans — to adapt their trading styles, and the past year was characterised by aggressive marketing.

"In spite of this action, sales from August 1982 onwards were weak. Christmas was poor and early winter sales have been very low, compounded in part by the unseasonably mild winter weather."

There is much evidence that South Africa is overprovided with retail space, says Mr Bellamy, but the provision of space continues unabated.

He ascribes this partly to the high returns enjoyed by developers on retail property investments, and partly to excessive expansion by retailers.

"This excess supply position will ultimately correct itself through keener rentals, but the impact on the physical and financial structures of certain city centres will be permanently damaging."

"There is every possibility that in a few years South Africa will experience the demise of many city centres."

"The only real solution facing local authorities is a far more dynamic approach to the management of the cities, with prime emphasis on convenience to the citizens thereof."

INFLATION RATE SEEN AS ONE OF INDUSTRIAL NATIONS' WORST

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 15 Jun 83 p 25

[Article by Daan deKock]

[Text]

SOUTH Africa's inflation rate is probably the worst among the main industrial countries and there seems to be little hope of bringing it down substantially without creating serious unemployment problems, mainly among the blacks, the Finansbank says in its annual report.

Apart from the low productivity in the country, South Africa's economy also had certain unique characteristics to fight inflation, it says.

The fact that South Africa had to create as many work opportunities as possible had the side effect of putting the White work force at a premium. Unskilled workers, mostly blacks, were paid a premium for their services through social-political reasons.

The result was that the productivity of the country's workforce, in comparison to its numera-

tion, left a lot to be desired.

"This low productivity of the South African worker is possibly the largest single contributing factor to our high rate of inflation," he said.

The other important factor affecting inflation was the part played by the monetary authorities, especially with regard to the control of money supply.

"In considering this aspect, it is necessary to point out that the South African economy has certain unique characteristics which have made it exceptionally difficult to foresee the trend in money supply and thus to control it effectively".

Some of these characteristics: the gold price; the recent abolition of exchange control over foreign investors; and the material changes (for South Africa) in the economies of our trading partners, just to name a few.

CSO: 3400/1541

SURVEY UNCOVERS VAST WASTE OF ENERGY

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 3 Jun 83 p 1M

[Article by Michael Chester]

[Text]

While the country prepares for a wave of electricity blackouts, investigations by the University of the Witwatersrand have shown that 25 to 30 percent of energy supplies — equal to R600 million a year — is wasted.

The disclosures come from studies by the department of mechanical engineering which has initiated a programme of contacts with industrial and commercial companies to advise on how to tackle energy conservation.

Professor Neville Tully has put a team of students and graduates on stand-by to advise companies on ways to slash power consumption — and energy bills — without cutting production.

The wastage of electricity, and most forms of energy supplies, has been uncovered in comparisons with patterns overseas.

Professor Tully and his

team are now trying to convince big and small businesses that massive cuts can be made in the combined R2 000 million annual energy consumption in factories and office blocks by better use of technology.

"The threat of Eskom load-shedding and blackouts can still be averted or, at least, minimised if companies take fast action," Professor Tully said.

"But what is really needed is a continuing strategy to ensure that our present problems do not occur again."

One of the research engineers, Mr V Steed, has completed a detailed study showing how the gold mines alone could save at least R27 million worth of energy by simple power control systems that would pay for themselves in little more than three years.

He has also suggested that Eskom consider special incentives for the installation of additional units to smooth out the bumps in peak demand periods which are at the

root of the crisis.

South Africa should follow examples set by the United States and Britain in providing incentives to cut power consumption — incentives that range from government subsidies on expert consultancy services to tax rebates on schemes to curb fuel guzzling.

"We have discovered that fuel savings as high as 25 to 30 percent are relatively easily secured if industry and commerce learn how to control the tremendous wastages that go on every day," Mr Steed said today.

"Modern technology can multiply the savings several times over. This can be achieved by the introduction of sophisticated systems such as computer programmes to switch lights on and off.

"Many of the items may appear to be trivial, but, together, they assure enormous fuel and cost savings.

STUDENT STRIKE CLOSES DOWN MEDUNSA

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 10 Jun 83 p 1

[Article by Alinah Dube]

[Text]

THE MEDICAL University of South Africa (Medunsa) near Pretoria was closed yesterday and the students sent home after a strike of about 800 students protesting the "unfair" dismissal of two senior members of the Students Representative Council.

The acting rector of the university, Professor T Dunston, said the decision was taken after students ignored an ultimatum to attend lectures before 11am yesterday.

Tension gripped the campus as placard-carrying students marched through the university's administration block singing and calling for the reinstatement of the expelled students. The expelled students are fifth year medical student and president of the council, Mr Paul Sefularo, and Mr Confidence Moloto, a cor-

respondence secretary.

The two expelled students were each given two hours to "pack and go". This caused a furore among the rest of the students who decided to boycott lectures unless the two were re-instated.

The placards carried by the students read, among other things: "Dunston. Academic interruption" and "Why deny the students their freedom?"

The students were threatened that the university would inform the South African Medical and Dental Council, the Nursing Council and other professional bodies to remove their names from registers if they did not attend lectures.

Professor Dunston said the two students were expelled because of the intimidation of other students. The authorities were not against the students taking part in politics but "there must be a limit".

CCAWUSA MAKES ITS LABOR PRESENCE FELT

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 8 Jun 83 p 11

[Article by Tony Davis]

[Text]

The Commercial, Catering and Allied Workers' Union (Ccawusa) has developed rapidly since it was founded in 1975. Although unaffiliated, it now has 20 000 members and is well organised in Johannesburg, Durban and Cape Town.

In spite of the detention of some of its members, including general secretary Mrs Emma Mashinini, Ccawusa has continued to make its presence felt.

This week, for example, the Checkers management agreed to transfer a branch manager to whom the workers objected. Union members at other Checkers branches had joined in the protest and management accepted the union's demands.

The management has also agreed to talks on a recognition agreement.

The union also expects to complete a recognition agreement with the OK Bazaars group and the Woolworths chain later this month.

And labour troubles between management and union members at Grand Bazaars will be the subject of high-level talks this week.

However Ccawusa's gains in membership and recognition agreements have not come easily.

Last August there was a major strike at OK stores in the Johannesburg area which at one time saw about 700 warehouse workers on strike over wage demands. They were subsequently dismissed.

Several OK Bazaars branches in Port Elizabeth

were hit by a sympathy strike in February sparked by the dismissal of a worker.

A prolonged wage strike late last year at more than a dozen Johannesburg area branches of the CNA was finally resolved in late November.

Last month the union was involved in a row with the Pep Stores chain over the searching of employees at a Vereeniging branch. As a result the six union members who had been dismissed for refusing to be searched were reinstated.

However labour disputes have not always meant victory for the union. In 1981 about 150 members at four branches of the Game chain in Durban were dismissed for striking.

Subsequently Ccawusa is now discussing an agreement with Game in Johannesburg.

Six members are also facing charges under the Intimidation Act arising from a labour dispute at Teltron electronics in Johannesburg last November.

In addition to negotiations with Game, talks are proceeding with Makro, Foschini, Pick 'n Pay, the Edgars group and Metro Cash and Carry. One of the union's most important recognition agreements was signed with Allied Publishing in 1980.

Ccawusa is also involved in the union unity talks which have been going on this year and has a number of important overseas union affiliations, including one with the International Federation of Commercial, Clerical and Technical Employees.

UNION SEEKS LEGAL ADVICE AGAINST SEIFSA ON WAGES

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 14 Jun 83 p 10

[Article by Joshua Raboroko]

[Text]

THE 40 000 strong Metal and Allied Workers' Union intends seeking legal advice against employer organisation Steel and Engineering Industries of South Africa (Seifsa), for rejecting their demands during wage negotiations last week.

In a statement to **The SOWETAN** yesterday, the union's spokesman said: "We strongly reject the way Seifsa used the mechanism of the industrial council to stifle bona fide negotiations with Mawu."

The spokesman said the union demanded a minimum wage of R90 a week, and an increment of R18 across the board, whereas Seifsa offered

approximately R68 minimum and R4,50 across the board effective from July 1.

Seifsa subsequently concluded a wage agreement with unions, including Electrical and Allied Workers' Union, Boilermakers' Union, Amalgamated and Engineering, Steel, Engineering and Allied Workers' Union and Industrial and Engineering Union.

However, Mawu refused to sign the agreement on grounds that they wanted to get a mandate from the general membership because "we were not happy

with what the employers' organisation offered."

The statement released after the union's Transvaal shop-steward council meeting also condemns other unions in the council for co-operating with Seifsa.

The meeting resolved to reject Seifsa's proposals because "we want a living wage for all members and instruct the union's negotiating delegation to re-open discussions on this highly contentious issue."

"We instruct the delegates to take any steps which may be necessary

to compel Seifsa to re-open negotiations and to compel them to negotiate the bona fides," the statement says.

Mawu, an affiliate of the Federation of South Africa Trade Unions, made history early this year when it accepted to participate in the industrial council. They had refused and rejected the industrial council system.

In terms of this industrial council agreement Mawu is bound to adhere to it because it embraces all workers in the steel and engineering industries and it remains to be seen whether the union will succeed in challenging the industrial council agreement.

THREE UNIONS REACH AGREEMENT WITH EMPLOYERS

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 14 Jun 83 p 10

[Article by Mone Badela]

[Text]

THREE trade unions have made agreements with local employers in Johannesburg during the past week.

The Chamber of Mines agreed to negotiate with a black trade union, the National Union of Mineworkers (Num), on wages and conditions of employment for a number of occupations on eight gold mines. An agreement setting out the procedures which the Chamber and the union will adhere to in their dealings with each other was signed by representatives of the Chamber, headed by Mr C T Fenton, vice-president, and Mr James Motlatsi, president of Num.

Until recently there have been no black trade unions in the mining industry since the mid-1940s. Num was formed in August last

year and was granted permission by the Chamber to recruit members on all its gold mines. In terms of its agreement with the chamber, the union will now be in a position to negotiate wages and conditions of employment for the occupations on the eight mines for which it has been recognized.

The chamber had agreed to extend the recognition agreement to cover additional occupations on the eight mines. It was also agreed that when the union's membership increases it will become representative of members on the other mines.

The gold mines involved up to date are Elandstrand, Kloof, President Brand, Vaal Reefs (two divisions),

and Western Holdings (three divisions).

At Steeledale in the East Rand, the Metal and Allied Workers' Union (Mawu) signed a procedural agreement with the small parts subsidiary of a Group 5 company, Reliable Products. The agreement covers negotiations on wages, working conditions, and disciplinary and grievance procedures. A retirement procedure was also agreed upon by both parties.

The Food and Beverages Workers' Union also signed a recognition agreement with the management of Premier Milling, Newtown branch. It provides for wage negotiations and access of union's officials to the plant.

TRANSKEI FEARS NEW DRIVE TO STEP UP INFLUX CONTROL

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 30 May 83 p 7

[Article by Anthony Duigan]

[Text] Is South Africa tightening the influx control screws? Transkei, impoverished and awash with 200,000 jobless men and women, is being squeezed to take back the thousands of Transkeians who have slipped into the Western Cape in search of a livelihood.

Transkei, hard-pressed by a damaging drought and an unemployment rate of 25 percent, fears it is on the receiving end of a new drive to reinforce rigid influx control.

The strongest indications of the SA Government's intentions of keeping rural blacks out of urban areas are the moves to repatriate Western Cape squatters to Transkei.

This has angered Transkei because it has been tied to a job creation programme originally intended to take up some of the unemployed thousands inside the territory.

The background to the growing row over the job creation programme is:

● In July last year — at South Africa's suggestion — Transkeian planning officials put forward proposals for a R13,6 million scheme to employ 7 500 people for a two-year period on public works projects. Present official estimates put the number of unemployed in the Trans-

kei at 200 000 of the 750 000 workforce.

PRIORITY

In view of this, the Transkei Government ranked the Special Employment Action Programme (SEAP) as the top priority in its development programme.

● Six months later, in January this year, the SEAP was raised by South Africa for the first time at a meeting between the two Governments in Umtata. South Africa put forward the programme it was prepared to fund — 3 000 temporary jobs for the unemployed in Transkei and 1 000 jobs for Transkeian squatters in the Western Cape.

● The Transkei Government, deeply disappointed with the outcome of the SEAP, pointed out that unless emphasis was placed on giving jobs to the unemployed inside the territory, the idea might take hold that the jobless had to move to the Western Cape just to ensure work inside the Transkei.

cy a month ago when he went to Premier's two most important minor shareholders, Liberty and JCI, for help in bringing Premier home.

His choice of friends is significant — JCI and Liberty Life were respectively also the largest and third largest holders of SAB shares.

In approaching the two companies he was also following a recent South African pattern in which financial institutions, mainly insurance companies and pension funds, have become the dominant shareholders in nearly every blue chip company on the Johannesburg Stock Exchange.

But Mr Bloom says that the magnitude of the deal was such that it could only have been contemplated by major institutions.

Bargaining

Preparations for the deal culminated in two weeks of top-secret, hard bargaining in London which pitted Messrs Donald Gordon, Gordon Waddell and Tony Bloom against the extremely tough Gary Weston.

Mr Bloom made two trips to London in one week, and in the second week Michael Rapp, MD of Liberty Life, took over to negotiate the details.

"Negotiations were extremely difficult and sensitive," says Mr Bloom, but he makes it clear that in the South African team, Gary Weston had four "tough and canny" adversaries.

He stressed that Associated British Foods had no wish to sell, that there had been no move on the part of the British company to divest itself of its South African assets.

Major interest

Mr Bloom also disputed the contention that the double-edged deal had given Anglo American, the third leg of the consortium, a major interest in the giant SAB.

It appears that through both its 40 percent holding in JCI, and its direct investment, Anglo will eventually hold no more than 25.2 percent of Premier and only 8.5 percent of SAB.

Anglo American, which was not involved in the Lon-

don negotiations, was brought into the transaction because of the massive reverse gearing which involved a negative cash flow of R65-million.

"The sheer magnitude of the deal meant that no company on its own would have been able to carry it," Mr Bloom said.

Anglo, however, had played a very low-key role.

Replying to accusations that the move represented a significant reduction in competition in a South African market which Liberty chairman Donald Gordon predicted last year would soon be "controlled by only six companies", Mr Bloom said that despite its size, Premier's R1.7-billion turnover was only 10 percent of the annual turnover in South Africa's food industry.

Competitors

Major competitors include Barlows (C G Smith-Tiger), Anglo-Vaal, a clutch of multinationals such as Unilever and Nestle, and the agricultural co-operatives.

On the fact that the move simply strengthened the dominance of the JSE by major financial institutions such as insurance companies and pension funds, Mr Bloom said such was the size of a major modern company that only institutions had the cash to ensure control.

"This is a feature of stock exchanges all over the world.

"But in South Africa there are far fewer institutions which control the market, and there is exchange control which tends to bottle up funds inside the country," he said.

Fewer

In a marked difference to other financial institutions which dominate the JSE, both Liberty Life and JCI are public companies which are accountable to shareholders.

Following Friday's announcement, SAB's MD, Mr Dick Goss, put out a non-committal statement to the Press.

It's effect was that SAB would have to consider implications of the deal further.

MIDDELBURG MINE GETS WALKING DRAGLINE

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 1 Jun 83 p 18

[Text]

A R23-MILLION walking dragline has taken its first steps towards the pit at the new Middelburg mine, which is being established at a cost of R300-million to produce coal for the export market.

The dragline was officially commissioned when Mr I J Sims, chairman of BP Southern Africa, climbed in behind the controls and made it "walk".

The dragline will move or "walk" from the site where it was built to the mine's open pit — a distance of one kilometre. It is the first of three such machines that will be

used to strip overburden and expose the coal seams at the mine.

Middelburg mine is a joint venture between BP Southern Africa — the largest shareholder — Kanhym Investments and the Rand Mine group. Rand Mines developed the mine and will operate it during its estimated lifespan of 30 years.

Although Middelburg started production in October 1981, its first coal will only be down the line to Richards Bay within the next few weeks.

Production this year is expected to total roughly 1,3-million

tons, following which it will rise steadily to the target tonnage of 4,25-million tons a year in 1987.

The new dragline is the first major step towards the achievement of the production target. With a bucket capacity of almost 57 m³ and an operating radius of 90 metres, the new machine is capable of moving 12-million m³ of overburden a year.

As the coal is removed at Middelburg, the mining area will be restored by the replacement of overburden and topsoil and the re-establishment of vegetation.

CSO: 3400/1541

FOUR TOP COMPANIES CREATE BUSINESS EMPIRE

Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English 29 May 83 pp 1, 2

[Article by Fleur de Villiers and David Ross]

[Text]

FOUR of South Africa's top business heavyweights this week created a mammoth, multi-million rand empire which will provide South Africans with much of what they eat, drink and wear.

The package is believed to represent the biggest cash-for-shares deal ever on the Johannesburg Stock Exchange.

The deal involved two nail-biting weeks in London in which the South Africans faced one of the world's most powerful businessmen, whose international sales top \$15-billion a year.

The four South Africans were Tony Bloom, chairman of the Premier Group, Donny Gordon and Michael Rapp of Liberty Life, and Gordon Waddell of JCI.

Across the table was Gary Weston, chairman of Associated British Foods, whose company has for the past 20 years held a controlling 52 percent stake in South Africa's giant Premier Group.

It is believed that the Liberty Life-JCI-Anglo American consortium will eventually — once the minorities decide whether to accept or reject a R25-a-share offer — control up to 70 percent of Premier.

And with that deal — which was dramatically unveiled on Friday — in their pocket, the four Johannesburg men promptly turned Premier into a 34 percent shareholder in the even bigger South African Breweries.

SAB, through its approximately 300 subsidiaries and associates, has a beer monopoly in the Republic, and other interests which range from Southern Sun Hotels to retail chains, from furniture to footwear.

SAB, which ranks third on the list of the Financial Mail's top 100 companies, had a turnover last year of R4 350-million.

It owns:

- The beer production and distribution monopoly in SA.

- Control of such consumer-oriented companies as OK Bazaars, Afcol (furniture manufacture), Amrel (furniture retailing), Edgars (clothing retailing), and Southern Sun (hotels and gaming).

It is regarded as one of the deepest blue chips on the JSE lists. That view, in part at least, results from SAB's strategic ability to benefit further from the growth in disposable incomes of blacks.

While the deal has sparked speculation about how Premier will exercise its new power in the brewing colossus, Mr Bloom said yesterday: "We have neither the

ability nor the desire to exercise management control of SAB."

Control of the Premier Group, which with a turnover last year of R1 750-million, is the biggest single consumer of South African agricultural products, will cost the Liberty Life-JCI-Anglo American consortium a cool R337-million in cash.

The Premier food empire has grown in four generations from a milling company founded in Johannesburg's Newtown and built up by Mr Bloom's late father, Joe, to a giant corporation which controls everything in the food chain from animal feeds to poultry, margarine and baking.

It also controls, through Gallo, a large slice of South Africa's entertainment and publishing industry. Gallo recently merged with the Argus-controlled CNA in a new company in which Premier acquired a 50 percent stake.

In the first wide-ranging interview he has given since news of the Premier takeover astonished South Africa's financial world on Friday, a "delighted" Mr Bloom said that he had been thinking about the move for about a year.

"Premier is a strategic company," he said.

"As the largest consumer of South African agricultural produce it is a national asset and it should be in South African hands."

Mr Bloom's own "buy South African" campaign took off in the greatest secre-

BRIGHT FUTURE SEEN FOR URANIUM INDUSTRY

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 15 Jun 83 p 25

[Article by Patrick McLoughlin]

[Text]

THE South African uranium industry had bright prospects, although these will only be realised in the next three to five years, the chairman of the Atomic Energy Corporation of South Africa, Dr J W L de Villiers, said yesterday.

Dr De Villiers, speaking in Johannesburg to the South African-German Chamber of Trade and Industry, said he saw a slow price rise and a gradual increase in world uranium trade to 1987-88 and prices might again be at \$40 a lb by 1986.

"After that no-one knows what is going to happen," he added. "If one looks at history, and perception in the market that uranium can still be obtained at low prices, thus encouraging consumers to delay purchases . . . we might see again a fairly spectacular price rise in the second half of this decade." Uranium might also reach the mid \$90 a lb by the end of the century, he said.

"South Africa will be well-placed to be a reliable supplier in this period". The local industry had very little political instability — such as with the conservationists etc in other countries — and the industry was also very

mature.

Dr De Villiers said that since the end of last year and the beginning of this year, there had been an increase in uranium trade and a "slow recovery" was now in the offing.

The strength of demand from existing nuclear power stations and from those under construction meant that by 1995 uranium consumption in the Western World would rise to 70 000 tons a year — twice that in 1980.

The uranium trade therefore had an assured future.

Looking at the United States, Dr De Villiers said that US producers, without government protection, could not get back into the market unless the uranium price rose.

There had been a nuclear "boom period" starting 1974-75 but this had been relatively short-lived. By 1978 the oil price and supply crisis had slowed, world energy consumption had decreased and conservation become more important.

The US Government became "less keen" on uranium and in that country there was a virtual moratorium on uranium orders. Nuclear power became priced out of the market in most markets

because of high interest rates in the capital intensive projects and relatively low-priced energy substitutes, such as oil.

In 1978 there were no nuclear plant orders placed in the US and no orders were expected there until 1990. Dr De Villiers said that the expectation for US production this year was 7 000 tons, compared with the peak of 21 000 tons in the boom years.

Also, producers outside the US could be expected to come into the market increasingly. High-grade prospects, such as in Canada, the US and even Africa, were continually arising and Australia had the potential to supply a great deal of existing market if she solved negative political attitudes towards uranium uses.

Consumers in the future could be expected to

diversify their sources of supply and become more cautious on the security of supplies.

Non-proliferation would become an increasingly important force governing uranium trade: "It's an on-going process of safeguards."

Dr De Villiers said that there would still be political and government interference in the uranium trade. "I just hope it will be more realistic than in the past," he said.

US producers could not expect to increase their share of the market in the near term, and US consumers would have to go to foreign markets because of fixed requirements from consumers.

The US no longer had a monopoly on uranium enrichment and countries such as Germany, UK and France, were increasingly moving into the field.

CSO: 3400/1541

MIDDELBURG STEEL HINGES HOPES ON DEMAND FOR CHROMIUM FERRITIC STEEL

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 26 May 83 p 19M

[Article by Stan Kennedy]

[Text] One can only feel sorry for Middelburg Steel, which brought its R150 million stainless steel plant into operation last year amid world depression, but which has the potential to be a very bright spot in the Barlow Rand stable.

The company's chairman, Mr John Hall, is convinced the dramatic impact that 3CR12 chromium ferritic steel has had on the local market can be repeated internationally.

The new steel, which fills the gap between stainless steel and carbon steel, has boosted the total local stainless steel market in four years by 30 percent and the plate market by 100 percent.

Mr Hall reckons stainless steel is the world's most under-sold product and any country with the reserves South Africa has must be well placed to capitalise on future trends and developments.

"All we are waiting for is a market upturn. Not only are we world leaders in our technology in ferrochrome production, but in our stainless steel plant we have a facility which is the world's most modern."

Despite an R8 million loss in the first six months of its financial year to end-March, he is not despondent.

"We are disappointed, naturally, and would be terribly de-

pressed if we were looking for quick returns," he said.

"Local and overseas markets have a huge potential, and when the international economy is buoyant again, we should be the world's lowest-cost producer of ferrochrome and stainless steel, with a burgeoning market seeking our products."

Middelburg Steel and Alloys (MSA) is the sole manufacturer of stainless steel in Africa and one of only two in the world with an integrated facility to supply the whole ferrochrome menu. The other is in Finland.

MSA is also the world's top ferrochrome exporter, supplying 50 percent of the West's requirements. Made from chrome ore, of which South Africa has about 80 percent of world reserves, ferrochrome forms the basic component in making stainless steel. The SA market, shared by MSA, fabricators, distributors and welders, is worth about R600 million.

The mill commissioned last year made South Africa self-suf-

ficient in hot rolled stainless steel coil, sheet and strip and also capable of producing the whole range of austenitic and ferritic stainless steels, and the new low-cost corrosion-resistant 3CR12.

Production capacity of hot rolled sheet is 25 000 tons a year, hot rolled plate 42 000 tons (including 20 000 tons of 3CR12) and 100 000 tons of semi-finished products in hotband and slab. Replacement of cold rolled imports alone saves more than R40 million a year.

MSA makes hotband and slab for overseas customers for manufacturing stainless steel. It will not compete with them in the stainless steel market overseas, making it for the SA market only.

But "there is nothing, of course, to stop our fabricators exporting their products. In fact, we expect to supply hot and cold rolled products to them at such keen prices that they will become highly competitive in world markets. It is our aim to make our industry the world leader in stainless steel."

The bright spot now is 3CR12, which is making a big hit locally and overseas. Launched in 1981, sales rose phenomenally, 3 000 tons being sold in the first year. In 1982 it was 8 000 tons and this year's target is 15 000 tons, equal to sales of stainless steel plate to the SA market.

FACTORIES SHOW BIG REDUCTION IN PRODUCTION

Johannesburg BUSINESS TIMES in English 5 Jun 83 p 26

[Article by Elizabeth Rouse]

[Text]

SOUTH Africa's factories have been gearing down fast since November last year, and downturn in most manufacturing sectors' utilisation of production capacity has been significant over 12 months.

Utilisation of total manufacturing production capacity tumbled to 84,5% in February from 89,1% in February 1982, according to latest figures issued by the Central Statistical Services.

Insufficient demand accounted for 12,9% of the 15,5% under-utilisation of production facilities in February, compared with 10,9% under-utilisation, stemming from 7,2% insufficient demand in February 1982.

Average utilisation was 87,6% in 1982 and 88,9% in 1981.

Worst-hit sectors have been motor vehicles, parts and accessories, textiles, glass and glass products.

The motor and spares industry was operating with 22% spare capacity in February, compared with 12,6% in February 1982, and an average spare capacity of 13% in the whole of 1982 and a mere 9% in 1981.

The glass and glass-products industry, which was operating at near full capacity with only 2% to spare in February 1982, had spare capacity of 13,1% in February.

However, new production facilities have come into use since 1982. The industry has to plan well ahead for natural expansion in demand.

The textile sector's spare capacity increased to 17,4% from 8,7% a year ago. The downturn became apparent as early as

August last year when spare capacity jumped to 13,4% from 10,5% in May.

The food sector, usually the last to suffer in a recession, has shown a disturbing decline in use of production capacity this year, reflecting growing unemployment and shrinking family pay packets.

Unused capacity was 15,2% in February compared with 12,6% in the same month in 1982.

Stable sectors have been tobacco, transport equipment (excluding cars), professional, scientific, measuring and controlling equipment and goods classified under "other industries".

Other sectors can be classed as relatively worse.

Transport equipment, although stable over the 12-month period, continued with relatively high spare capacity, which was 18,3% in February and 17,2% in the same month in 1982.

Spare capacities at machinery and electrical machinery plants were 17,9% and 18,2% in February, 17,7% at both iron and steel industries and non-ferrous metal basic industries, and 16,4% at non-metallic mineral products.

The clothing, footwear and furniture industries' position is not too bad compared with that of the basic industries.

Spare capacity at clothing factories was 11,4% in February, up from 8,8% a year ago, 10,6% at footwear factories, up from 3,8%, and 12,1% at furniture factories, up from 8,7% in February 1982.

The liquor and beverage industry's spare capacity has grown from 12,6% to 15,2% over 12 months. Declining demand does not augur well for the record grape crop.

MILLION-RAND NATAL FARMS EARMARKED FOR KWAZULU

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 9 Jun 83 p 17

[Text]

PIETERMARITZBURG. — Farmers in the Ntabamhlophe/Draycott area are upset over a government decision to buy their land which is in one of Natal's prime farming areas, to give to KwaZulu.

Thirty-five major, and numerous smaller, farms are to be taken over during the next two years.

The expropriation programme was outlined by the Department of Co-operation and Development in a letter sent to the SA Agricultural Union for distribution. It listed the affected farms and said they would be evaluated as soon as possible.

The letter was undated

and had no signature.

The land falls in an area suggested for inclusion in KwaZulu by the 1975 consolidation proposals drawn up by the Van der Walt Commission. However, only part of the region earmarked in the recommendations is to be taken over.

The move represents a battle lost for the area's farmers who have bitterly opposed the proposed ex-cision.

Some of the properties are rated among Natal's prime farmlands and are capable of fetching prices in excess of a million rands.

A major objection advanced by the community is that the region is the

watershed of the Bushman's River and a valuable "soak area" which receives a high rainfall.

The farmers believe the land should remain in White hands while a faction in the community feels the Blacks already settled in expropriated parts of the "soak area" should be removed.

The farmers are to hold a special meeting of the Estcourt Farmers' Association on Friday.

According to the secretary, the association has written to the Department of Co-operation and Development seeking clarification of certain aspects of the expropriation plan, but has not yet received a reply. — Sapa.

CSO: 3400/1541

INDUSTRY UPSET OVER PREFERENCE FOR HOMELANDS

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 1 Jun 83 p 11

[Article by Simon Willson]

[Text]

THE final schedule of tender preferences in the Government's decentralisation legislation will confirm the worst fears of Reef-based industries anxious about subsidised competition from development areas.

When it was published in April last year, the R100-million a year industrial development incentive package triggered anxious inquiries and complaints from industries in the Pretoria, Witwatersrand Vereeniging (PWV) area to their national pressure groups.

Some of the incentives' fine print, involving the size and extent of tender preferences for industries based in the development regions, had still to be made final.

With the publication in the Government Gazette of the complete schedule of tender preferences, the tendering incentive measures have been fully set out. One of the PWV lobbyists has expressed immediate reservations, and another is expecting reaction from members soon.

A spokesman for the Association of Chambers of Commerce said: "We have had considerable misgivings from our members about this. People are worried about the apparently open-ended nature of the measures."

The final schedule of tender preferences was published by the Department of Finance in last week's Government Gazette.

A tender preference refers to the percentage which can, under this decentralisation legislation, be deducted from the preference-holder's price quotation before comparison with competing tenders.

Where the buyer also pays transport costs, any rail rebate qualified for by the tenderer is also deducted from the tender price for the purpose of comparison.

The gazetted announcement said the percentage price preferences on tenders, ranging between 4% and 10%, would apply to purchases by all Government departments, South African Transport Services, the Department of Posts and Telecommunications, provincial administrations and local authorities.

The concession would apply reciprocally across the borders of the independent and self-governing national states, and would apply to all industries at regional development points which qualified for tender preferences.

Rail rebates, ranging from 20% to 60%, for development area industries were also set out in the schedule, as these will also be deducted from tenders where the buyer also pays transport costs.

Thus industries at two development points are eligible for the maximum 10% tender preference and the maximum 60% rail rebate. These points are Butterworth, Um-

tata and Ezibeleni in Transkei and Dimbaza, Mdantsane and Berlin South in Ciskei.

Assocom does not welcome the advantages these measures give to tenderers outside the PWV area.

"The cry from our members is that the idea of decentralisation incentives is all very well, but the incentives should be designed to attract new industries from overseas rather than relocating industries from the interior.

"What we need is more investment from Britain and the United States, instead of moving domestic industries around the country like chess pieces.

"We must appreciate that the tab for these subsidies will, in the end, be paid for by PWV-based industries.

"The main effect of these tender preferences will simply be to shift industrial problems from one area to another, while the PWV industries pay for the removals."

A spokesman for the Federated Chamber of Industries said the chamber was in favour of decentralisation incentives provided they did not hurt unduly industries in existing industrial areas.

The FCI had not received any specific complaints about the published tender preferences.

Reaction would probably follow the official publication of the preferences in the Government Gazette, the spokesman said.

DETAILS ON SOWETO ELECTRIFICATION PROJECT GIVEN

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 8 Jun 83 p 6M

[Article by Sol Makgabutlane]

[Text]

Greater Soweto — a conglomeration of the three administrative units of Soweto, Diepmeadow and Dobsonville — is the country's largest and most progressive black area.

About 300 500 Soweto residents stream into Johannesburg daily to work.

Although it is only a stone's throw away from Johannesburg, Soweto remains a mystery to most whites. Few visit it and to many it is a tempestuous, unpredictable source of political disturbance and a breeding ground of crime.

However the South African Government, through its appendages — the three community councils of Diepmeadow, Dobsonville and Soweto and the West Rand Administration Board (Wrab) — is determined to turn this "black city" into a showpiece and an oasis in the black urban areas.

Money has been poured into various developments in the townships — notably the upgrading of roads, sewerage and a huge electrification project.

For decades some of Soweto's people, whose numbers total about two million, have known light

only from candles and paraffin lamps, heat from coal or gas and warmth from sunshine.

The beginning of the end to this primitive life began six years ago.

Dissatisfied with the life of the people and dismayed at the lack of Government efforts to improve it, the community councils of Soweto, Dobsonville and Diepmeadow clubbed together to confront the authorities. They lobbied and agitated ... and even went to the private sector for support.


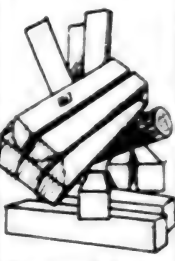



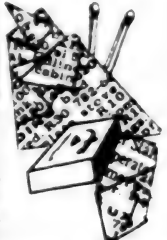
Finally, this led to the development of a consortium by the country's leading engineering and planning firms to identify the needs of the black city.

Ecoplan, commissioned by the three community councils to define the townships' infrastructure and requirements, was established.

Among other things, Ecoplan found that fewer than 20 percent of the houses in Greater Soweto — there are about 110 000 units — had electricity, and even these were poorly wired and served by an overloaded system.

The three councils chose electrification as the priority from the

THE AVERAGE MONTHLY ENERGY EXPENDITURE FOR SOWETANS

COAL	WOOD	PARAFFIN	GAS	CANDLES	OTHER
					
6,95 a bag. 7 =	R1 a bag 7 bags =	5 litre bottle at R3,20 20 litres =		56c a packet, 10 packets =	
R48,65	R7,00	R12,80	0,51c	R5,60	32c (?)
TOTAL = R74,10					

Nicky Taylor

overwhelming list of essentials.

On August 29 1980, after four years of talking, politicking and manoeuvring, the great electrification programme swung into gear.

With a preliminary loan of R20 million acquired from several banks, including Volkskas Merchant Bank, National Merchant Bank, Standard Merchant Bank and Union Acceptances, the first phase was fully subscribed immediately.

A second phase of R80 million, the loan clinched from the Post Office, was equally successful. So was the third of R50 million from the banking consortium.

From the outset progress was plagued by setbacks. No sooner were the trenches dug than

they were filled with water and mud and had to be cleared out before cables could be laid.

Few people turned up for jobs offered by the contracting companies and work started late and proceeded slowly until enough labour could be found from sources other than Greater Soweto itself.

Much of Soweto's ground is solid rock which could not be removed with picks. Blasting could not be done because of the unstable foundations of houses, which could collapse from the shock of the explosion.

But despite this, about 27 000 houses were wired and ready for the switch-on by December 1981, and work gathered momentum in a bid to meet the December 1983 deadline.

Cost of Soweto's Light Sparks Loan Hunt

Soweto's mammoth electrification scheme took an auspicious turn last week when the West Rand Administration Board (Wrab) electricity department's director said all Sowetans, including those in privately owned houses, would be drawing power by March 1984.

Mr M van der Spuy said 32 109 Soweto houses, including those that had previously had electricity, were already switched on and about 72 862 had been wired for power. At the end of this year another 70 000 houses would be connected.

The project gained pace with the near-completion of 663 of the 960 mini-substations which will serve the township.

Mr van der Spuy said: "The wiring of houses is slightly ahead of schedule, while the infrastructure is a bit behind, but the contractor has indicated it will be completed to meet next year's deadline.

"It means the main job will be complete by the end of the year and the first quarter of next year will be spent on tidying up."

When completed, the Greater Soweto electrification project will have produced some interesting statistics.

Contractors will have dug 3 000 km of trenches (a return trip from Johannesburg to Cape Town); more than 300 km

of piping will have been used (a distance from Johannesburg to Welkom); and more than 12 000 km of cables will have been laid (Johannesburg to Moscow).

It was also the first time such a scheme had been undertaken in a township.

However, Wrab has a problem which could hinder the project's progress: escalating costs.

The price of the project was set at R150 million when the scheme was launched five years ago but a Soweto Community Council report said last week it had rocketed to R250 million — R100 million more than the original budget.

The council's acting chairman, Mr T J Makhaya, said at the meeting a loan of R56 million was urgently needed to keep pace with the rising costs.

It was then agreed that Wrab's finance director be authorised to seek the money from a consortium of banks.

Mr Makhaya said loans available for the scheme now amounted to only R194 million though it needed at least R250-million.

Mr van der Spuy blamed the rise on the high inflation rate now running at 13 percent.

"The electrification cost has been climbing by

about R22,5 million every year since 1977."

As the original loans did not meet the rising costs, the need to impose tariffs on residents had developed.

Through an availability charge all householders, whether they want electricity or not, will contribute in a bid to cover the loans.

Mr van der Spuy said that from June the availability fee of R12 a month would be charged for housing units and trading sites where electricity was available or would be available.

From June 1 1984 the availability charge will be increased to R17 a month. The following year the charge will be R23 and in 1986 it will go up to R29 a month.

The availability charge will be in addition to the metered cost of electricity consumed.

Mr van der Spuy said people who had wired their houses privately would pay R8 less a month in availability charges.

Why will those who do not want electricity be charged the availability fee?

Mr Van der Spuy said: "It's like a road. A person cannot say he won't pay for its costs because he does not own a car.

"Everyone who stays along that road must pay because they may buy cars later."

HOUSING PROBLEMS BLAMED ON RAMPANT INFLATION

Durban THE DAILY NEWS in English 27 May 83 p 14

[Text]

PRETORIA: Millions of houses would have to be built in the next 20 years to accommodate South Africa's increasing urban population, said Dr A. L. Schlebusch, Vice State President.

Opening a three-day housing conference held by the National Building Research Institute at the CSIR this week, he said most of these houses would be for people with limited income.

Increasing population movement into South Africa cities would push the urban population up by 30 percent to 80 percent of the total population by the turn of the century, he said.

This is putting pressure on the State as the most important provider of housing and funds, and includes the problem of re-location of squatters, as well as the financing of a housing programme on a scale never considered before, he said.

He blamed the rampant inflation for many of the housing problems facing the middle-income group, and said this had tremendous implications for housing in South Africa especially when costs could double every seven years.

He said that the original purpose of a housing subsidy scheme was to help put a roof over a family's head, but it was now being used to entice and keep skilled personnel.

It had, at the same time, altered the housing market, he said.

The housing subsidies were in many cases inflationary, in the sense that they had no discretionary cash value and as a result money was channelled into a house in spite of the family's real needs.

Throughout the world those hardest hit by inflation were those buying a house for the first time with limited capital and resources and if maintenance costs in-

crease faster than income, and there is little flexibility in the family budget — usually the case — real hardships could result.

There were complaints in South Africa about the high cost of housing which made it difficult to afford a house, but a satisfactory roof over the heads of a family in the middle income group should be no problem, he said.

This would be true when the high aspirations of some South African families and the large majority of people with vested interests in the housing field had reduced satisfactorily.

The private sector was faced with the challenge of finding new and substantial sources of capital to satisfy the housing demand for families with limited means, he said.

NO STOPPING, NO PARKING MEASURES IMPROVE URBAN SECURITY

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 7 Jun 83 p 5

[Text] The introduction of certain no parking, no stopping and tow-aways zones Johannesburg Central Business District would not have much of an adverse effect on the parking situation there, Johannesburg's traffic chief, Mr John Pearce, said yesterday.

The city decided to introduce no stopping zones next to certain strategic buildings in the "interests of public safety" after consultation with State and provincial authorities.

Blast

Mr Pearce said the introduction of these zones had been under consideration for some time as the question of security was an on-going process.

The move follows soon after the horrific Pretoria car bomb blast outside the building housing the South African Air Force headquarters, and a similar bomb incident in Bloemfontein. Nineteen people were killed in the Pretoria blast and more than 200 were injured.

The first no stopping zones are to be introduced in Twist Street, next to Witwatersrand Command; in Bree Street, next to the traffic department and in Market Street alongside the city hall.

The zones are also to be introduced in other high risk areas, Mr Pearce said.

The zones will be clearly marked with yellow lines, no stopping signs and, to really ram the message home, boards will indicate that these are tow-away zones.

No vehicle

"No vehicle will be allowed to stop in these zones. If they do, we will tow them away," he said.

He did not think these zones would affect the shortage of parking in the central city areas. "We are not doing away with all that many parking bays overall and anyway there is plenty of parking in the municipal garages in the city if people are prepared to walk a few blocks."

CSO: 3400/1541

CROSSROADS HOUSING SCHEME SCRAPPED

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 3 Jun 83 p 8

[Text]

CAPE TOWN. — The R18-million New Crossroads phase 2 development — 1 200 homes were to have been built — has been scrapped, Mr Timó Bezuidenhout, the administration board's chief commissioner for the Western Cape, said yesterday.

The announcement ends months of speculation that this would happen after the Department of Community Development said last year the plan had been shelved because no funds were available.

A spokesman for the department stressed at the time that the project was shelved and not scrapped — but speculation continued.

The New Crossroads development, in two phases, was the cornerstone of the historic 1979 "Koornhof agreement" between the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, and the people of Crossroads. It was seen

as the most concrete victory of the fight that year by the 20 000 people of the settlement against the bulldozers.

In New Crossroads phase 1 last year — 1 500 homes were completed at a cost of R18-million — Koornhof Street has been named in honour of the Minister, "who saved Crossroads from the bulldozers".

About two months ago, the Department of Co-operation and Development granted permission for about 250 squatters to build shelters on the phase 2 site.

Speculation that the

project would be scrapped was reinforced three weeks later, when the Minister announced that a new Black township would be built at Driftsands, near Mitchell's Plain.

Mr Bezuidenhout would not comment when asked what now remained of the Koornhof agreement and would not confirm that the 20 000 Crossroads people would eventually be moved to the new township, Khayelitsha.

In Johannesburg the South African Jewish Board of Deputies, concerned with the plight of

squatters in the Cape, yesterday urged the Government to adopt a new approach to squatters.

In a statement the board said it was distressed with the removal of people from places such as the KTC camp near Cape Town.

"The board reiterates that such actions by the authorities, if indeed they be essential, should be pursued with compassion and consideration for the feelings, dignity and basic human rights of those who find themselves rejected and lacking effective means to improve their lot." — Sapa.

MP URGES RETURNING ROBBEN ISLAND TO PEOPLE

Capetown THE CAPE TIMES in English 26 May 83 p 4

[Text]

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

— Cape Town's answer to Matjiesfontein or Pilgrim's Rest. This is the dream Mr Kent Durr, conservation-minded MP for Maitland, spun to members of the Assembly yesterday as he pleaded for Robben Island to be "returned to the people" instead of the Department of Defence.

But, he added, not for the purpose of building a casino or otherwise turning it into a "playground of the rich".

"I think that would be quite inappropriate and in my view wrong-minded," he said. "It should be our Pilgrim's Rest, not our Sun City."

Mr Durr, who has long been interested in Robben Island's role as a vital component of Cape Town's unique ambience, said:

● Robben Island was the "only accessible island with a developed infrastructure" available to South Africans;

● Its Murray Harbour was "a perfect little harbour" for South African small-boat sailors, who "have a great need (for) accessible harbours";

● The island's buildings "are among the finest examples of undisturbed Victorian architecture in our country and they relate to each other with an intimacy that is only matched by places such as Pilgrim's Rest".

● It has "a rich history which uniquely links all South Africans, dating back to 1488, (which) lends itself to the foundation of one of the most interesting potential living museums in our country";

● It "always has been and remains a fascinating and important marine life and wildlife sanctuary. To return the now-absent Cape Jackass Penguins to the island will be an important priority".

He said "more than

4 000 tourists visited the island in 1886", and that if it was combined with the emergent Table Mountain and South Peninsula nature reserve, the False Bay marine reserve, Rietvlei and Langebaan, "we would have a uniquely varied package of natural and historical areas that together holds enormous potential interest for the visitor to the Cape".

If this was not possible, Mr Durr said, perhaps it could be shared by the military and the man in the street. Public and defence interests had been "wonderfully" married up at the Castle and at Simon's Town, "where the small-boat fleet and the naval flotillas ride side by side".

He added: "The island is not forbidding. It is a happy, temperate and pleasant place... Let us attempt to return it to the people before it undergoes again a long sentence of seclusion."

CSO: 3400/1507

CIVIL DEFENSE TRAINING INCREASED AFTER PRETORIA BLAST

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 7 Jun 83 p 1

[Text] Civil Defence organisations and municipalities on the Reef are stepping up their emergency training and security measures after the Pretoria bomb blast which left 19 people dead.

Public interest in civil defence has also risen dramatically since the attack, Civil Defence organisations and municipalities have reported.

The Boksburg Civil Defence Corps will be holding a meeting later this month to discuss stricter security measures at municipal buildings in the town. A spokesman said Civil Defence leaders from Boksburg, Benoni, Brakpan, Springs, Kempton Park and Germiston had agreed to meet every three months to discuss common strategy in the event of a disaster.

Training

The Randburg Civil Defence has formed an emergency care committee to train the public in all facets of emergency preparedness.

A spokesman for Bedfordview said all aspects of the village's civil defence programme would be reviewed in view of the present situation. A decision would probably be taken next week on whether changes should be made.

In Kempton Park, the chairman of the management committee, Mr C.J. Scholtz, said the council would have to improve its civil defence capabilities in view of the numerous places of strategic importance within its boundaries.

Interest

At the same time several organisations reported an increase in public interest on Civil Defence.

A spokesman for the Roodepoort Civil Defence said since the bomb blast there had been an increase in the number of phone calls from people interested in joining the Civil Defence Organisation.

Roodepoort did not feel it had to change any of its emergency procedures as they had had an A rating for their capabilities.

Mr Hen van Elst of the Johannesburg Civil Defence said an increase in public interest was to be expected.

"It appears that this increased public interest will continue," he said.

CSO: 3400/1541

INKATHA OFFICIAL CLARIFIES MOVEMENT'S AIMS

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 3, 6 June 83

[Two-part interview with Dr Dlomo by Sam Mabe]

[3 Jun 83, p 8]

[Text] Inkatha claims it will soon command the staggering membership of 1 million card carrying members. Apart from this claim, the organisation, led by the controversial Chief Gatsha Buthelezi has always been in the news. Chief reporter of the SOWETAN, Sam Mabe had a date with Dr Oscar Dlomo who is considered one of the gurus of Inkatha. This is what Dr Dlomo said to Mabe in a lengthy interview in Johannesburg.

SOWETAN: Is Inkatha still a cultural organisation we have known it to be or can you say it is a political organisation as well?

Dr Dlomo: Well, I would say both. Politics is but one of the activities Inkatha is engaged in but it is doing far more than just that.

SOWETAN: Inkatha has had a number of verbal clashes with the ANC. You and them are friends one day and enemies the next day, what is actually causing your differences?

Dr Dlomo: I would think that the sporadic clashes are caused mainly by the fact that we pursue different strategies towards liberation. Our goal is one but we tend to differ

on the question of strategy. We pursue non-violence while they pursue theirs which is that of violence, it would appear that sometimes there's a clash of interests and this no longer becomes a clash of strategy but is interpreted as a clash of principle. Besides that, we regard the ANC as partners in the liberation struggle or as fellow freedom fighters.

CLASH

I cannot think of an ideological clash that exists. As I said, it is a tactical clash that becomes exaggerated and is interpreted as an ideological or a clash of principle
SOWETAN: It would appear that Inkatha always wants to draw par-

allels between itself and the ANC in terms of its support. How do you gauge that when the ANC cannot be supported overtly as Inkatha can be.

Dr Dlomo: When we do that, we do it in terms of the past history of the ANC. You will recall that the ANC operated in South Africa as a legal movement for 48 years.

Inkatha was founded in 1975, so when we compare our membership to that of the ANC, we are doing so in terms of the period during which the ANC could operate openly in South Africa. And we

always say that during that period, it was not able to command the type of following that Inkatha commands now. And of course we do not say that in a boastful manner. We merely state a historical fact.

ANC

SOWETAN: But would you say that the political climate prevailing at the time is the same as that which prevails today?

Dr Dlomo: The climate that prevailed at the time the ANC operated openly, that is before 1960, was far more conducive to serious political organisation than it is now.

From 1912 to 1960 there weren't as many political obstacles towards mobilising the people as there are today. The record of movements that have been banned from 1960 to date also supports my point.

For the period that the ANC operated freely, it was never threatened with banning. It was the dominant movement, and did not have to compete with a variety of other movements.

Its field of recruitment was far wider than

that of Inkatha today when there are so many political organisations competing for membership.

SOWETAN: How far true is the rumour that one has to be a member of Inkatha to get a job or to be allowed to attend school in KwaZulu.

Dr Dlomo: It's not true. I also work in KwaZulu as Minister of Education and Culture and I am quite acquainted with what goes on there.

Inkatha is supported in the schools. We have the Natal African Teachers Union and the Inspectors Association which are affiliated to Inkatha.

Membership is strictly voluntary because we do not believe that in a liberation struggle you can coerce people to join because if you do that, you won't be recruiting comrades in arms. You'd in fact be recruiting people who when the chips are down, would turn their guns on you.

Some of our members do complain that Inkatha is not supported by civil servants who work in KwaZulu government offices. Also, if we forced students to be members, we would be having a far larger mem-

bership than we have now. There are over one-million students at KwaZulu schools and there are 22 000 teachers and not all of them are our members because if they were, we would be having more than the 750 000 we have now.

POLICY

We believe in selling our policy to the people and it is up to them to buy it without being coerced into it.

SOWETAN: How do you know that you have 750 000 members?

Dr Dlomo: We keep records of our membership and we check the membership from time to time. The last time the membership was checked we had 350 000 members and after the Ingwavuma land issue, we checked again and the membership had risen to 750 000.

SOWETAN: In his speech at the Jabulani rally, Chief Buthelezi threatened violence to people who vilify Inkatha. Do you also think the time has come that you should take action against your critics?

[Text] Inkatha's president, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, is well-known for his advocacy for non-violence, but he has recently threatened to take violent action against Inkatha's critics. Today Dr D'omo answers Mabe on this aspect.

Dr D'omo: No, we draw a clear difference between criticism and vilification. Even Chief Buthelezi has said so himself in the past. We have people who criticise us and we do like to be criticised objectively. We thrive on criticism.

What we object to is for people to vilify us and use what we call pure lies to build stories around Inkatha and its leadership which are ascertainably false. But this in no way means that we don't want to be criticised. We know that as a movement we would have faults. Some people even pointed out faults in Jesus Christ.

What we do not want is unfair and untruthful comment on what we are trying to do.

SOWETAN: Would you then consider using violence against people who use what you call unfair comments against you?

Dr D'omo: No, it's not a question of using violence. I don't think chief Buthelezi meant that we would use violence against such people. He meant that we would in Biblical terms, say an eye for an eye, a tooth for a tooth.

That is, if anybody were to report or announce something untruthful about Inkatha, we would then take the matter up with him, either personally or through the courts of the land. That is what we mean, not that we will take the law into our own hands and maybe assault anyone...

SOWETAN: but would he use the word violence when he meant what you are now...

Dr D'omo: I am not sure if he used the word violence, I think he said this is enough and...

SOWETAN: He said that Inkatha will no longer eschew violence. That was in his speech, I would show that to you if I had the speech with me. Now, with the numerical strength you are commanding, are you utilising this strength somewhere for the benefit of the struggle. I mean in things like defiance campaigns, boycotts and some such things.

Dr D'omo: We always say in Inkatha that the non-violent tactics that we are using do not entail only talking and talking and not doing. We have always said that we have not exhausted the non-violent tactics that could be employed in a situation like ours.

So we regard the boycott strategy, withholding of our consumer power, labour power and defiance campaigns as part

and parcel of the non-violent tactics.

SOWETAN: Have you employed these tactics before or do you intend employing them in future?

Dr D'omo: We haven't yet employed those tactics nationally. We have tested their use because we are very conscious of the fact that you need to organise and mobilise the people sufficiently before you can embark upon those tactics.

BOYCOTT

We have used them minimally by way of conditioning the people that we will call upon them in future to use them on a national scale. We have been in the boycott of white bread which...

SOWETAN: Was it a successful boycott?

Dr D'omo: Oh yes it was successful. If you go to areas like Natal, Zululand today, you'll never find a shop that sells white bread and bakeries have even stopped baking for black people. And the reports we get from the Reef are also positive.

We have used the defiance tactic in a way at our last Alliance meeting. We decided that in spite of the banning of our public meeting at Curries Fountain, we would go ahead and

hold our public meeting because we did not believe that this country had become so un-Christian that we would be prevented from assembling to pray.

So we used that tactic there and we are now awaiting the consequences.

SOWETAN: There was talk in 1980 that Inkatha was going to train impis to deal with so-called troublemakers when there were a number of activities like school boycotts which were distasteful to Inkatha. Have you trained the impis?

Dr D'omo: No. Those impis were never trained because it was never the intention of Inkatha to train impis. This was a distortion by one Natal newspaper. What was announced was that Inkatha would train brigades in a variety of fields.

We train people at Emandleni/Matleng in skills like brickmaking, bricklaying, carpentry, agriculture, political education and so on. The idea was that we would have brigades of young people who could be called at any time to assist in a community project of some sort.

These brigades would at times have to guard community property or government buildings. We have schools which

are built by our poor people. Pretoria does not build schools.

These young men would protect public property against vandalism and from people who do not value the sweat of poor starving people. At that time, there were people who went about causing wanton destruction. They smashed windows of community schools built by the community.

SOWETAN: Now Dr Dlomo, why do members of Inkatha have to carry citizenship certificates. Is it important for them to prove that they are citizens of KwaZulu?

Dr Dlomo: No, it is not so. We believe that they are citizens of South Africa. In fact, I think that the name citizenship certificate was unfortunate in the first place.

The reason why the KwaZulu Government decided to come up with this KwaZulu citizenship certificate issue was because we objected in principle to our people using reference books to vote in the first KwaZulu elections.

So the cabinet suggested that some form of document should be used instead of a reference book and then they gave the name citizenship certificate to this document, but other than for purposes of voting, this document is never used anywhere else.

It could have been called for argument's sake, a KwaZulu voting card. So that was called a citizenship certificate.

UNFORTUNATE

And as I say the name was unfortunate because

it gives people the impression that we in KwaZulu are aspiring for a citizenship that is not South African, a citizenship that is valid in KwaZulu only. Whereas in terms of our policy, we believe that an area like KwaZulu will always be a region of South Africa. We believe in South African citizenship and not KwaZulu citizenship.

SOWETAN: If I am to assume that the so-called citizenship certificates were meant to prove the identity of the voter only, wouldn't the reference book serve the purpose?

Dr Dlomo: We objected to the dompass as a symbol of oppression and as a mechanism whereby the South African Government wanted to regulate the movement of the people in and out of the cities where they sell their labour.

And it had all sorts of unacceptable connotations to us. Besides the fact that it was to be used to prove the identity of the voter, it was proved that it was open to abuse. We had cases of homelands that went into the elections earlier than we did where these dompasses were abused and the leaders that the Government favoured were able to get into power even though in terms of the votes they hadn't obtained the majority.

So it was clear to us that by using the dompasses, we were opening ourselves to all sorts of victimisation by the Government. We thought that the Government would install puppet leaders who

would then sign a deal and have KwaZulu becoming an independent state which is something we are against.

SOWETAN: But I don't understand how a dompass could encourage that sort of situation and also how, a citizenship certificate discourage it?

Dr Dlomo: Well, I am not quite sure of the actual mechanisms. Our Department of Community Affairs advised that it was possible to use the dompass of a dead person to vote.

SOWETAN: What is Inkatha doing to control the faction fighting that we have been reading about in the Press?

Dr Dlomo: We have tried through our representatives to bring the warring factions together. We have also brought the chiefs of the warring districts up to Johannesburg to speak to their groups and we sometimes have the police helping although we do not think they are as helpful as they could be.

We also have some provision in the KwaZulu Government whereby a man who has been clearly identified beyond doubt as a troublemaker in the district can be banished to another district where he cannot be troublesome.

But we are not unmindful that there are a number of contributory factors to this faction fighting. One of them is the political situation in the country. People in Msinga for instance are land-hungry, they are poor and they see a lot of affluence across the fence where white far-

mers are doing well and where their grazing land is protected.

This type of situation leads people into taking out their frustrations on each other.

SOWETAN: Do you have Inkatha members who are also members of Battalion 121?

Dr Dlomo: There are no Inkatha members in the SADF Battalion 121. There are Zulu people of course. We have nothing to do with that Battalion, neither do we want to identify with it.

REFUSED

Chief Buthelezi has been asked on many occasions to visit the battalion since they claimed it had a number of young Zulu men who admired him, but he has consistently refused to do so. He has even refused to allow the Defence Force personnel to go to our schools as they had requested.

He has maintained that as long as there is apartheid, he will not encourage black people to go and fight at the borders and die in defence of apartheid. We are, however, fully convinced that those young Zulu men who have joined Battalion 121 have done so, not out of conviction, but because they are unemployed.

SOWETAN: What are your future plans? How do you see South Africa in the next five years?

Dr Dlomo: The white minority regime is going to realise the futility of perpetually excluding blacks from the decision-making machinery. So we expect that during the next five or more years, political developments will be moving in the direction of greater political participation by black people in decision-making.

Whites will have to do this, not out of benevolence but out of sheer self-interest because indications are such that they will fail to rule the country alone as a shrinking minority.

The economy of the country has already shown that they will have to bring blacks into the skilled jobs. Even statistics show that at the turn of the century, most managerial positions in industry will be manned by blacks.

So we believe that having acquired economic and industrial clout, it will take a lot of resistance on the part of the white minority to keep blacks out of the political decision-making process for long.

SOWETAN: In Zimbabwe there was a time when Muzorewa appeared to be commanding massive support but on the day of liberation it turned out that he was popular simply because the authentic leadership was either in prison or in exile.

PROVINCIAL COUNCIL BACKS DE HOOP TEST RANGE

Capetown THE CAPE TIMES in English 27 May 83 p 5

[Text]

A CALL for the Provincial Council to express strong disapproval of the government's siting of a missile-testing range in the "sensitive and valuable" De Hoop area, failed in the council yesterday.

Mr Jan van Gend, chief Opposition spokesman for nature conservation, introduced a private member's motion, calling on the council to register its "strongest disapproval" of the government's decision to establish the range without informing the Provincial Administration or Department of Nature and Environmental Conservation.

He moved that the council also express its disapproval of its siting in a "highly sensitive area of exceptional value to nature conservation".

Amendment

This motion was rejected by a vote of 37 against 10. An amendment, proposed by Mr P Loubser, MEC in charge of nature conservation, was adopted.

The adopted resolution stated that the council expressed its appreciation of the government and Armscor for their "sustained consultation" with the administration in relation to the proposed missile testing range.

It also stated that the council was confident that the committee of experts under Dr Douglas Hey, which was conducting an environmental impact study, would take the area's ecological value into account and that the government's decision would be the best for the country.

Mr Van Gend said it could not be said that defence was so important that "minor considerations" such as nature conservation should give way. The reserve contained a unique collection of ecosystems which was found in no other small area on earth.

Very little account was taken of environmental factors in deciding on the site for missile testing — primarily because the Department of Defence took their decision without consulting informed people such as the Department of Nature and Environmental Conservation, he said.

The exact situation of the testing facility had obviously been decided on finally before March 18. And Armscor must have had the site in mind for at least the past two years, he said.

However, the Administrator of the Cape, Mr Gene Louw, and the department first heard of the proposal in March

this year.

The secrecy was in no way warranted, he said. "It would appear that Armscor had hoped to complete the deal before the matter became public, specifically to circumvent public debate.

"Where the relocation or siting (of a missile testing range) can affect landowners, involve the relocation of communities, deprive fishermen of their livelihood and hold enormous consequences for conservation, the public has a right to be informed," he said.

'Survival'

Mr Loubser said that however concerned we were about conservation, survival remained our greatest necessity. If our survival in this country depended on a weapons-testing site on the southern Cape coast — and competent people said it could be done with a minimum of damage — it would be

stupid to oppose it.

The Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, had given an assurance in Parliament that no missiles would explode, no tanks would be driven and that the whole operation would be conducted with great care.

Mr Loubser said that to say the Province had not made a strong enough stand on the issue was not only unjust, but entirely untrue.

The Executive Committee had previously taken a decision to approach the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, for an interview, in order to make known the national and international ecological importance of the area.

They would also request that all attempts would be made to find an alternative site or, if this were impossible, that Armscor work in close consultation with the Department of Nature and Environmental Conservation.

CSO: 3400/1507

'DAD'S ARMY' GETS SECOND CALL-UP

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 4 Jun 83 p 3

[Article by Fred de Lange]

[Text] THE second group of members of the National and Controlled Reserves — "Dad's Army" — will receive training in August and September this year.

In a statement released by Defence Headquarters yesterday it said all White male citizens of South Africa in the age group 18 to 54, who are permanently resident in the commando areas of Nelspruit, Carolina and Piet Retief are urged to complete a questionnaire about their personal details.

All Involved

All in that category will have to complete the questionnaire irrespective of whether they are currently serving in the Permanent Force, the Citizen Force, the Commandos or the police.

Not all who have com-

pleted the questionnaires will be called up but those allocated to "Dad's Army" will receive their callup papers in July. They will then do a six-day training camp in their respective Commando areas in August and September and in January.

Questionnaires will be obtainable from police stations as well as from Commando Headquarters in the area.

Defence Headquarters yesterday stressed that all White males in the age group 18 to 54 will have to complete the questionnaire, even those who have never done military training and those exempted from military service.

Absences

Those who will be outside their specific commando area in the period June 13 to July 1 this year, whether on holiday or business, must obtain the questionnaire within 30 days of their return.

Citizens in hospital or confined to bed at home

must send for the questionnaire. If that is not possible, they must obtain the questionnaire within 30 days of their recovery.

Servicemen who are not called up for training this year will receive an acknowledgement in writing that their particulars have been noted. Such members will then be required to make known their changes of address.

Zones

The incorporation of the "Dad's Army" is in accordance with the Defence Force's policy to improve the Commando areas' protection capability in certain priority zones.

This will be the second group from the National and Controlled Reserve to be trained in area protection.

In April this year, a similar training camp was held in Vryheid and Defence Headquarters later described it as a huge success.

TIGHTENING OF URBAN SECURITY ANTICIPATED

Capetown THE CAPE TIMES in English 26 May 83 p 13

[Article by Glen Garven]

[Text]

THE Pretoria bomb blast could usher in a new age of urban security throughout the country.

Many major department stores, corporations and public bodies are re-thinking their security strategies in the light of possible future bomb attacks of this type.

The chairman of Armscor, Commandant P G Marais, told newsmen at the weekend that the bomb attack meant that in the next six months the government would have to spend "millions" on the installation of stricter entry control and other security measures at buildings in Pretoria and Johannesburg.

In Cape Town, several large departmental stores have instituted an "amber alert" at their head offices, which calls for a stricter system of checking personnel coming into the building.

"We are reviewing our security arrangements with the closest attention," a spokesman for a leading City store said. "Our senior officials are at this moment in a security meeting."

At Woolworths, a spokeswoman said that all the newer stores had a special laminated double layer of glass that would not splinter in the event of an explosion.

"All our newer stores are fitted with this special glass," she said. "We also have a very clearly defined civic disturbance drill to cover evacuations and any other contingencies in case of an emergency."

Bullet-proof curtain

One central bank said they were considering installing a type of bullet-proof curtain.

Military experts feel that Friday's attack could signal the start of new tactics by the African National Congress.

"There are two schools of thought within the ANC," said one official. "There are the 'hard' target men and the 'soft' target men."

"Previously, acts of internal sabotage have been aimed at installations. Random killing, acts of terror such as the Pretoria blast, have been the exception."

"This latest tragedy might very possibly be the beginning of a new line of attack aimed primarily at 'people', or 'soft', targets."

A Cape Town City Council spokesman said that the council was prepared for any security eventuality, and had been geared up for years.

"We have a complete civil defence operation with a fully operational headquarters ready for action 24 hours a day," he said.

Security specialist Mr David Miller said that the only way to prevent a recurrence of a series of urban terror attacks was to look at the Irish lesson.

"They have no underground parking there. Searches of baggage, with metal detectors, and body searches, might have to be brought in here. Access control must be strictly instituted in business premises in high risk areas."

BRIEFS

TATSA LEAVES HOSPITAL--JOHANNESBURG--Mordechai Tatsa, who has been a prisoner --chiefly as a detainee--since 1979, was last week sent back to detention after almost two months in Johannesburg Hospital's psychiatric ward. Tatsa, 27, of Orlando East, Soweto, was admitted in March for treatment for acute depression, according to a spokesman for his lawyers, Priscilla Jana and Associates. Last week, he was sent back to Modderbee Prison where he is being held in preventive detention under Section 10 of the Internal Security Act. Of the 40 months Tsatsa has been in prison, 28 have been as a detainee under various laws and only 12 have been as a convicted prisoner. He was first detained in December 1979 under Section Six of the Terrorism Act. In June 1980 he was brought to trial under the Terrorism Act for ANC activities, but charges were withdrawn the following month. Before he could leave the court, security police detained him again under Section Six of the Terrorism Act. A year later Tsatsa was called to give evidence against two men charged under the Terrorism Act. When he refused to testify against them, he was sentenced to three years' jail. The two men were later acquitted. An appeal against the sentence reduced it to one year. In March 1982, when he was due to be released, his parents drove out to fetch him only to find he had been re-detained. Tsatsa was held in preventative detention in Modderbee Prison, Benoni, until he was admitted to hospital two months ago. [Text] [Capetown THE CAPE TIMES in English 24 May 83 p 6]

REV. DAVID RUSSELL THREATENED--THE Rev David Russell of Cape Town has received death threats in the wake of the Pretoria bomb blast. The threats were made by a man who claimed Mr Russell advocated attacks like the one in Pretoria. Mr Russell's wife, Mrs Dorothea Russell, said yesterday that the death threats started about 7.45pm on Saturday when a man telephoned while her husband was out. The caller asked for Mr Russell and when she told him he was out, he said: "We're going to kill him because he advocates that kind of disaster." Half-an-hour later, the caller telephoned again and spoke to the priest. He said Mr Russell would be killed within 14 days. Mrs Russell said her husband took the threat seriously and "was appalled at the accusation that he supports that kind of thing (the bomb blast)". "He was horrified at the linking of the carnage with what he stands for," Mrs Russell said. Mr Russell was banned in 1977. The banning order expired at the end of October last year. [Text] [Capetown THE CAPE TIMES in English 24 May 83 p 6]

PFP YOUTH STATEMENT--THE Majority of South Africans have "no cause to wave flags" on Republic Day, the Western Cape Youth Executive of the Progressive Federal Party said in a statement last night. "We cannot celebrate death in detention, harassment of squatters, and removal of South Africa's people to dumping grounds. Nor can we celebrate the imposition of the ominous new constitution on the country." The statement said South Africans with opinions to the left of the National Party were "a large and ever-increasing majority". "Unless the NP realizes its folly, it will be swept off its feet by the tide of people demanding democracy in South Africa." According to the statement, the Western Cape PFP Youth would be able to celebrate Republic Day only "when families could live together, when no laws could ban or imprison untried people, and when South Africa's constitution incorporated all its people on an equal basis". [Text] [Capetown THE CAPE TIMES in English 1 Jun 83 p 2]

DUNLOP STRIKE--The entire workforce, about 400 workers, at Dunlop Industrial Products in Benoni downed tools yesterday after the company cut their working hours from 45 to 37 hours a week. According to one of the workers the work manager, Mr Makhaya, informed the staff that as from yesterday three shifts, instead of the usual two, would be introduced, meaning working hours would be cut from 45 to 37 hours a week. When the workers arrived at the plant yesterday they refused to work. The workers said they were already feeling the pinch of the high cost of living and if the company "reduced our working hours it would mean that our wages and salaries are automatically reduced." Workers' representatives met with management yesterday but the talks ended in a deadlock. Further talks will continue between the two parties today. Yesterday the management of the company refused to comment on the strike. [Text] [Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 14 Jun 83 p 10]

BANKING VIABLE--Trust Bank disagrees with the contention that the return on assets of South African commercial banks is low by world standards. It points out that none of the top 25 banks in America has shown a return of more than 0.87% on assets, which is substantially lower than the following returns on assets that were achieved by the South African banks in 1982--Nedbank 1.09%, Volkskas 0.92%, Trust Bank 0.90%, Barclays 0.86%, and Standard 0.85%. [Text] [Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English 29 May 83 p 4]

OCEANIC RESEARCH INCREASING--The National Research Institute for Oceanology of the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research is to research the Agulhas bank. CSIR's president, Dr Christopher Garbers, says in the annual report the Agulhas bank has gained importance for its value to fishing and its oil and gas potential. Further, the coast 's vulnerable to pollution from land and sea, including spill from oil tankers. The CSIR has also launched a Benguela ecology programme with the Sea Fisheries Institute and the University of Cape Town to obtain information on the structure and functioning of the ecosystem in the important West Coast ocean area. This will enable proper management of the renewable national resources of the Benguela system and emphasize economically important pelagic fish resources. [Text] [Johannesburg THE STAR in English 27 May 83 p 12M]

BAKERS UNION RECOGNIZED--The 3,000-strong Bakery and Allied Workers' Union has concluded a recognition agreement with Park Bakery, a subsidiary of Fedbaki Pty, at a meeting held in Isando this week. In terms of the agreement, the union, an affiliate of the South African Allied Workers' Union, is

regarded by the management as a collective bargaining representative for conditions of employment and other matters affecting workers at the plant. Saawu's national secretary, Mr H. Barnabus, told the SOWETAN yesterday that the contents of the agreement were negotiated between the company and the union and were regarded by the union as "very constructive and a progressive step." "The agreement will also create good industrial relations between the two parties. The union will conduct wage negotiations with the management during November and thereafter wage discussions will be held annually," he said. Mr Barnabus said the union was planning to train most shop stewards at the plant in registration procedures. In the event of a deadlock on wage negotiations, the union will follow the mediation and other procedures in order to represent its members fully, he said. The company's general manager, Mr M Farrand, has confirmed the recognition agreement with the union. [Text] [Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 3 Jun 83 p 4]

VICTORY FOR NAAWU--The National Automobile and Allied Workers' Union (Naawu) has won a recognition agreement from BMW in Pretoria. The agreement gives the union a major hold on the auto industry in the area, almost matching Naawu's dominance in the eastern Cape. Naawu's regional secretary Mr Taffy Adler, said the agreement provided for recognition, shop stewards, union access and other basic terms. However, the union will only be granted permission to negotiate wages when 50 percent of the BMW workforce are Naawu members. The union has about 40 percent membership of the plant's 1,500 hourly-paid workers. Naawu already has an agreement with Sigma and is involved in talks with Alfa. The union is also recruiting members at the other major Pretoria area into firm, Datsun. Mr Adler said the union was also moving into the components firms in the PWV region. Naawu, an affiliate of the Federation of South African Trade Unions is nationally representative of other auto assembly workers at Ford, General Motors, Volkswagen, Leyland and at various component manufacturers such as Firestone. [Text] [Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 7 Jun 83 p 3]

COST OF HOUSING--Houses are practically out of the reach of the average young family unless the wife's salary is also taken into account--and then only at a push. The United Building Society (UBS), which accounts for 30% of all building-society loans for houses, estimates that the average house is currently worth R66 500. On the basis of a normal 20% deposit, the bond would then be R53 000, which at a 15% interest rate over 20 years would require a monthly repayment of R700, or at 12% the figure would be R580 per month. On the usual building-society requirement that the repayment should not exceed 25% of monthly salary, the buyer would have to earn R2 800 and R 2 300 a month respectively. Most building societies are willing to take a wife's salary into account if she has stable employment. But the average combined salaries of husband and wife barely strike target. A leading Johannesburg personnel consultancy gives the average salary of a young man of between 25 and 30 who has no specialist qualification at R 1,500 a month, while his wife earns R800 a month. [Text] [Johannesburg BUSINESS TIMES in English 5 Jun 83 p 1]

SOWETO DECISION-MAKING--The Soweto Council will no longer seek the approval of the Minister of Cooperation and Development for certain decisions affecting residents. The move to by-pass Dr Piet Koornhof comes in the wake of strong criticism from residents that the council was little more than a puppet

of the Government. Councillors felt it would improve the image of the council which opponents regarded as the Government's rubber stamp. They decided that only sensitive issues such as rent increases and service charge increases should be referred to Dr Koornhof's department for approval. The man behind the move was Mr E Manyosi who suggested that the words "subject to Ministerial approval" should be deleted from the council's recommendations. "We should be seen as a local authority able to take decision without seeking the Minister's approval. After all, not each and every decision we take needs the approval of the Minister," said Mr Manyosi. Other councillors said the decision not to seek Ministerial approval for their decisions would make the new Black Local Authority Act meaningful. [Text] [Johannesburg THE STAR in English 3 Jun 83 p 1M]

VILJOEN VIEWS 'ENEMY' STRENGTH--Neighbouring states hostile to South Africa had expanded their military forces by 300 percent in the last six years, said the Chief of the South African Defence Force, General Constand Viljoen. Writing in the newsletter of the Institute for Strategic Studies of the University of Pretoria (ISSUP), General Viljoen estimated the total strength of these hostile forces to be more than 270,000 troops, at least 10 percent of whom are either Cuban, Soviet or East German. Since 1977, the number of aircraft in hostile neighbouring states had increased from 250 to around 500. The number of tanks had increased from 350 to 1,100. These forces, he said, were intended for use in a conventional military onslaught against South Africa. However, he said South Africa's military capability and preparedness was such that "not one of our hostile neighbours is ready to engage us in a conventional offensive military struggle." Armies in other African countries were still experiencing problems of leadership, language, training and the standardisation of equipment, he said. Although they had extended their air defence systems to include radar cover and more sophisticated weaponry, they still lacked proper military infrastructures. However, Russian aid to African states meant South Africa could not rule out the possibility of a full-scale conventional war, he said. [Text] [Johannesburg THE STAR in English 7 Jun 83 p 1]

KWANDEBELE BORDER CHANGES--More than 70 farmers gathered at the Bronkhorstpruit town hall yesterday to voice their opinions on the proposed consolidation plan for KwaNdebele. They were to give evidence before the Commission of Cooperation and Development which sat in the town for the second time this year. Several farmers objected to the "drastic" changes which had been made to the original plan which had been presented to them for comment in February. Farmers who were not going to be included in the consolidation plan in February objected to the fact that according to the new plan, they were included. The acting chairman of the Commission, Mr Ben Wilkens, MP for Ventersdorp, explained that the new plan had taken into account views expressed at the previous Commission hearing on the February plan. "Obviously, everyone affected by the plan will say the changes are 'drastic.' We will, however, listen to all representations and try to be as fair as possible," he said. All evidence was given in camera and the Commission sat late into the night. The Commission's findings and recommendations are to be presented to the Cabinet "as soon as possible," Mr Wilkens said. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 3 Jun 83 p 13]

STRIKERS LAID OFF--Durban--Some of about 400 Black workers who have been on strike since Monday afternoon at the Nampac factory at Mobeni, Durban, were dismissed yesterday. A company spokesman said the workers struck because of a dispute over pension fund and pension fund payments. The company had tried unsuccessfully to negotiate through a works committee on Tuesday and yesterday. Some workers returned on shift yesterday but the rest refused. They were then paid off. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 9 Jun 83 p 17]

GDP DROP--The South African economy has been experiencing a cyclical downswing in economic activity since the third quarter of 1981 and the gross domestic product declined by approximately one percent during 1982--the first decline of the post-war period, the Bureau for Economic Research at the University of Stellenbosch has reported. In its latest consumer survey, the Bureau said the adjustment process in the South African economy was clearly reflected in the quarterly declines in real gross domestic expenditure following years of inordinately high rates of increase. During the last quarter of 1982 the slump in economic activity was such that all the components of gross domestic expenditure declined. Private consumption expenditure--which constitutes close to 60 percent of gross domestic expenditure--fell continuously and sharply over the year 1982. Hardest hit were sales of durable goods which in 1982 were 2.72 percent down from the 1981 level. Growth in consumer spending on durables turned negative towards the end of 1982 and was expected to reach a lower turning point towards the middle of 1983. "The consumers reported accelerating rates of price increases and the net majority of them anticipate this to continue during the next 12 months." These attitudes led to a substantial improvement in the confidence of white consumers in particular. SAPA [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 9 Jun 83 p 26]

GOVERNMENT TENDER ISSUES--Two tender issues to the tune of R300-million was announced by the Treasury last night. This will put further upward pressure on interest rates and certain people expect that the commercial banks can announce a 1 percent increase in the prime lending rate today. Both are reissues of existing stock, and are for amounts of R150-million each. The issues consist of 11 percent 1997 stock and 7.5 percent 1986 stock. Tenders are due at 11 am tomorrow and must be accompanied by a deposit of 10 percent. There was speculation last week that the Government would come out with an issue. It still has problems in controlling the money supply and at this stage it probably wants to see rates higher to further dampen demand and stimulate saving. It is also expected that the average tender rate will be substantially higher than the one during the April issue, because rates firmed measurably in the last month and a half. At the moment the prime overdraft rate of the banks is 14 percent, but this will probably increase to 15 percent today, or very shortly. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 9 Jun 83 p 26]

GERHARDTS IN COURT--In a surprise move by the State the alleged South African spy couple, Commodore and Mrs Felix Gerhardt, appeared briefly in the Pretoria Magistrate's Court yesterday afternoon. The couple's appearance--both appeared to be at ease--was completed within minutes. It was the first time Cdre Dieter Felix Gerhardt, (47), and his wife Ruth, (41), had seen each other

since their arrest in February this year, it is understood. After the hearing they were allowed to speak to each other fleetingly--with Cdre Gerhardts taking his wife's face in both hands and affectionately kissing her--before they were whisked away to separate points of detention. Appearing on a charge of high treason, they were remanded to the Supreme Court in Cape Town for a summary trial to start on September 5. They were denied bail in terms of a ruling by the Attorney-General. The magistrate, Mr C. S. van Loggerenberg, told the couple after the charge had been formally put to them that they were entitled to legal representation. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 17 Jun 83 p 1]

SUGAR MILLS' LAYOFFS--Durban--Drought-hit Tongaat-Hulett's sugar division, with four of its six sugar mills to close after only 11 week's milling, would be forced to lay off workers, the managing director said yesterday. Mr Dick Ridgway said the number of workers affected was not known yet, but they would be offered unemployment pay of 70 per cent of normal wages for up to six months. The mills are at Felixton, Darnall, Amatikulu and Empangeni. The offer had been regarded as generous and had been accepted by all the trade unions. Mr Ridgway stressed that no wages would be cut, as had been, and all in employment would continue to earn the same wages. Laid-off workers would receive normal leave pay for all leave due to them, he said. Thereafter, for as long as they were unemployed, they would get 70 percent of their normal pay. Pension contributions would not be deducted from the unemployment pay--the company would pay employees' contributions. The directors of Natal's other major sugar industry employer, C G Smith, could not be reached for comment. However, a labour specialist said C. G. Smith was not as badly affected, because the Natal South Coast had not been hit as hard by drought. The acting general manager of the Durban Chamber of Commerce, Mr J. Aikman, applauded the decision to lay off workers rather than retrench them. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 17 Jun 83 p 13]

TERRORISTS AIM AT SATS --The South African Transport Services are a popular target for terrorist attacks, the Minister of Transport Services, Mr Hendrik Schoeman, said at a passing out and medal parade at the railway police training college, in Kempton Park, yesterday. He was addressing the 112 students, 82 White and 30 Indian, who completed their training recently. The average class mark was 77 percent, and the top ten students averaged between 92 and 98 percent. "Transport Services are one of the country's most important assets and also a popular terrorist target. This places the Railway Police in the cadre of national safety." "Deeds of terror are aimed against the country and its people. They are communist inspired and supported and aimed at the downfall of the South African Government." "Paralysing the economy of the country is seen as the primary supportive action in this process. This is why the Transport Services, because of its economic and strategic importance, is often singled out." He said preparedness can only be achieved through hard work, and maintained by persevering. "When better times come, we in Transport Services should be ready to cope with all demands on our services--air, road, sea or rail--in order to secure our rightful market share." "We have to be, as in the past, continuously primed for any action." The Commissioner of the South African Railway Police, Lieutenant-General J H Visagie was awarded four medals yesterday for Outstanding Dedication to the force, Excellent Service, Faithful Service and for the Fight against Terrorism. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 18 Jun 83 p 4]

MEDUNSA BOYCOTT CONTINUES--Students at the Medical University of Southern Africa (Medunsa) near Pretoria yesterday continued to boycott classes over the suspension of two student leaders. Classes were supposed to have resumed yesterday. The university was forced to close last Thursday when all 800 students picketed in protest against the suspension of the president of the university's student council, Mr Paul Sefularo, and another member, Mr Confidence Moloko. But as barely more than a hundred students turned up at the university yesterday morning, classes were unable to continue, the rector of the university, Professor Thomas Dunstan said. Mr Sefularo and Mr Moloko were suspended from the university for allegedly inciting students not to attend a performance in the Pretoria State Theatre. Professor Dunstan said yesterday afternoon that a disciplinary committee would be set up soon to decide the fate of the two students. "But we need students as witnesses, and they cannot give evidence unless they return to the university," he added. He said the striking students would have to reapply for admission to the university. Bophuthatswana police reportedly dispersed about five hundred students and parents from a report-back meeting at the Holy Cross Roman Catholic Church in Ga-Rankuwa on Monday.--SAPA [Text] [Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 15 Jun 83 p 1]

COLOURED BISHOP ALLOWED--The coloured Roman Catholic bishop-elect of Oudtshoorn, the Rt Rev Edward Adams, has been given special permission by the Minister of Community Development, Mr Pen Kotze, to live in the official residence provided by the church in St Saviour's Street, in a "white" part of Oudtshoorn. Mr Kotze's decision broke a deadlocked situation in which the Deputy Minister of Internal Affairs, Mr Piet Badenhorst, who is also MP for Oudtshoorn, had insisted that Bishop Adams must apply, in terms of the Group Areas Act, for a permit to live in a white area. The bishop had on principle refused to apply for a permit and said he would live in the official residence whether this be in "a white, black or pink area." A spokesman for the Department of Community Development said yesterday Mr Kotze had been in touch with Bishop Adams and that a mutually satisfactory arrangement had been found by which the bishop would be allowed to live in the house provided by the church. [Text] [Capetown THE CAPE TIMES in English 3 Jun 83 p 2]

LARGEST INDUCTION FURNACE--Installation of the world's largest induction furnace in Newcastle was a sign of faith at a time when the profits of steel companies were poor, Mr F. P. Kotzee, the managing director of Iscor, said at the weekend. Speaking at a function to mark the commissioning of the furnace, Mr Kotzee said its purpose was not to increase capacity for production but rather to improve efficiency and lower costs. "It is a known fact that the production of steel from scrap metals is much cheaper than from iron ore," he said, "and this furnace will place us in a more competitive position." Guests and staff at the opening were also addressed by the directors of the two companies most involved in manufacturing the furnace, Mr Norman Harbert, president of the Americam company Ajax Magnathermic, and Mr C.H. Parsons, managing director of Infurnco. Mr Parsons pointed out that the furnace was connected to a power supply of 15 000 kilowatts, enough to supply a town 20 percent larger than Newcastle itself. At the same time, its holding capacity of 1 500 tons of molten metal would be enough to fabricate 5 000 small car bodies. [Text] [Durban DAILY NEWS in English 24 May 83 p 27]

BAR ON INDIANS STAYS--HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY--The prohibition on Indians in the Free State would be maintained until the leaders of the province came forward with proposals about it, the Minister of Internal Affairs, Mr F W de Klerk, said yesterday. Speaking during the debate on his vote, Mr De Klerk repeated that the government was not "closed" to negotiation on the issue. He was responding to a PFP call for the repeal of legislation which bars Indians from living in the Free State for more than two months, and from owning property, running a business or farming there. Mr De Klerk pointed out that a declaratory order by General Jan Smuts in 1913, which prevented Indians from travelling through the Free State without a permit, had been nullified by a ministerial statement in 1975. Speaking earlier, the PFP's spokesman on internal affairs, Mr Tian van der Merwe, said the prohibition contained in an old Free State law was "insulting" to Indians and should be repealed. "This prohibition makes the South African Indian a foreigner in a part of his own country and makes it clear that he is an unwelcome guest in the Free State as a result of his race," said Mr Van der Merwe. --Indian peoples' passport applications were refused about five times more than were those of whites, Mr Pierre Cronje (PFP Greytown) said during the debate. He appealed to the minister to review the decision to refuse a passport to Dr Farouk Meer, member of the Natal Indian Congress and brother of Mrs Fatima Meer, a banned person. Mr Cronje said the Meer family to a large extent determined what the Indian community thought. He hoped the minister would also not allow his department to be used to add to polarization. [Text] [Capetown THE CAPE TIMES in English 26 May 83 p 4]

SIMON'S TOWN POOL SEGREGATION--THE PFP called yesterday for immediate opening of the Simon's Town naval pool to servicemen of all races. This followed a question-time exchange in Parliament on racial segregation of the swimming pool at the naval base. The Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, said the pool was used in turn "by various categories of persons" in accordance with Defence Force policy and to prevent overcrowding. General Malan told Mr Philip Myburgh (PFP Wynberg) that he was not aware of any order allocating the pool to different race groups on different days, but offered to investigate it if Mr Myburgh sent him a copy. General Malan said he had had no complaints about the issue, but did not say whether he was aware of complaints. In a later statement, Mr Myburgh published a Defence Force regulation setting the pool aside for whites on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays and for other race groups on Tuesdays and Thursdays. Weekends were allocated to whites and other race groups on a roster basis. The pool had been built with taxpayers' money for the use of naval personnel and their dependents. Race conflict had never been an issue in the navy, which had personnel of all races. "Why is the pool then segregated according to race?" Mr Myburgh asked. Did the minister believe that if all races fought together and died together, they could not swim together? "Will discipline and good order collapse if the pool is open?" Mr Myburgh said the 1982 order was strange in the light of General Malan's contention that defence was the responsibility of all races. It was instructive as it showed the government's inconsistency on phasing out racial discrimination. [Text] [Capetown THE CAPE TIMES in English 2 Jun 83 p 6]

CSO: 3400/1507

OFFICIAL REPORTS RAILWAYS RECORD DEFICIT

Mbabane THE SWAZI OBSERVER in English 4 Jun 83 p 9

[Text]

THE Swaziland Railways had a deficit of about E1 000 during their operations last year. The company earned E9 430 000 as against E8 034 000 in 1981, but spent E10 039 000 as against E8 314 000 in 1981, according to the annual report published by the chief executive of the railways, Mr S.H. Botha.

The revenue account for the year was marked by an upswing in revenue earned which went up by 13,6 percent. There was also an increase in expenditure which rose by 20 percent, resulting in a deficit of E909 000.

The increase in the revenue was a result of increased volume of sugar transported, molasses, fertiliser and a considerable higher tonnage of general goods.

The increases in expenditure contributing to deficit was mainly due to salaries and wages and an escalation of the cost of coal and fuel.

To stabilise the position, an increase in rail tariff (introduced last month) of 18 percent during this financial year. The report also said if depreciation had not been taken into account, a working profit of E1 004 000 would have been reflected in the report.

Swaziland Railways, the report says, spent E1 200 000 on capital projects which included E2 500 on the Siweni exchange yard which became operational in 1981 and is functioning satisfactorily.

Another E500 000 was spent on the rehabilitation of the Matsapha to Mozambique track on which a comprehensive engineering study will be considered this year. The report says E65 000 went to preliminary work, technical profitability and feasibility studies carried out on the northern rail link which will also join the Swaziland Railways with the South African line in northern Swaziland.

A further provision of E500 000 has been made for the rehabilitation of the rail between Matsapha and Mozambique as well as the section between the track at Matsapha and the Matsapha Industrial sites.

The staff of 260 people engaged on the permanent way section of the rail continued to maintain the 240 km of main line and 50 km of yard track and siding serving Swaziland.

Work on the 93 km southern link consisted mainly on preventive maintenance during the period.

Rehabilitation work on the original line established 18 years ago has been completed.

The work consisted mainly of interlacing of timber slippers which had outlived their useful life with new ones.

Other work included welding of wheel burns and battered rail ends.

transposing or replacing of worn rail and maintaining a reasonable vertical and horizontal alignment, the report adds.

On the link between Matsapha and Ka Dake at Ngwenya was reduced to an absolute minimum with the cessation of iron ore traffic (in 1980), and inspection by trolley have to be done before any trains are allowed

onto this section.

Other major works during the year included yard lighting at Matsapha, Phuzumoya, Big Bend and Lavumisa to provide for better efficiency and reduce pilferage.

Self normalising points proven on the original line have been proven on the original line have been provided on the southern link and the possibility of introducing colour lights on this link to reduce delays, is under consideration, the report says.

Another major innovation during the past year, the report says, was the Swaziland Railways taking over responsibility of operations between the Swaziland border and Sidvokodvo. Before October 1981, the train service between Maputo and Sidvokodvo was operated by the Caminhos de Ferro de Mocambique (CFM, Railway). However, with the construction of

the Siweni yard near Goba, operation of traffic between Sidvokodvo and the border reverted to Swaziland.

BRIEFS

WHO FUNDS--The World Health Organisation is to give Swaziland more than E300 000 to help Government achieve its goal of providing health for all by the year 2 000, the Minister of Health Dr Samuel Hynd, said in an interview. Dr Hynd who recently returned from the annual summit of the World Health Organisation held in Geneva said, Swaziland will also receive increasing support from the world body for health education. He said emphasis would be placed on the control of tuberculosis, heart diseases and alcohol consumption and its related problems. He said there was great concern on malaria as it is proving more difficult to eradicate. "Further research is going to be done in drug treatment and Swaziland would have to take greater precaution in malaria control in the future," he said. He said the meeting recognised that there was a greater role for nursing personnel in achieving the goal of health for all. "Therefore, in Swaziland there's a need for increasing training facilities and the output of nurses and even a greater need for better management, in order to promote national health policies and programmes," he said. Another topic that was discussed at the summit, was the role of the physician and other health workers in the preservation and promotion of peace. An expert report on nuclear warfare was discussed at length and it was resolved that should such a war break out, health services would be rendered useless because of the number of casualties. Dr Hynd said it was further resolved that health should have a more important place in the priorities of the nations of the world. Swaziland was also elected to the general committee of the assembly which controls the day by day programme of the summit. [Text] [Mbabane THE SWAZI OBSERVER in English 4 Jun 83 p 5]

SWAZIS NEED SA POWER--Mbabane--Swaziland is soon to close down its largest hydroelectric power station for renovation, leaving the country even more dependent on expensive power imported from South Africa. The work is expected to last two months, during which time Swaziland will depend on South Africa for 85 percent of its power as opposed to 70 percent when the power station is operating.--THE STAR'S FOREIGN NEWS SERVICE [Text] [Johannesburg THE STAR in English 3 Jun 83 p 3]

CSO: 3400/1543

CORRUPTION CRACKDOWN CONSIDERED UNLIKELY TO INCLUDE HIGHER ECHELONS

London AFRICA NOW in English Jun 83 pp 25, 26

[Text]

Throughout the length and breadth of Tanzania, a furore has been shaking Tanzania since the beginning of April, on a scale unprecedented since the war with Idi Amin. The newspapers splash the stories on their front pages, the national radio station devotes most of its news bulletins to it, the politicians vie with each other in showing their concern and it is an invariable topic of conversation among the people.

The cause of this uproar is the anti-corruption broom sweeping across the country — more than a decade since large-scale racketeering and black-marketeering became widespread.

Corruption has been rampant for several years (see *Africa Now*, December 1982). The poor state of the economy has led to a scarcity of many essential commodities and this has provided the unscrupulous and the greedy with the opportunity of making very quick money — demanding bribes, hoarding goods and then selling them at exorbitant prices; importing goods illegally and then selling them on the black-market; and exchanging valuable foreign currency at black-market rates.

All these nefarious activities were mainly the preserve of the middle-class elements in the government and party. The brunt of the suffering was borne by the ordinary peasant and worker. The activities against the economy had become so widespread that the black-marketeers were beginning to carry them out openly, with regular centres of business and their goods in open display in market places and advertised in the papers.

While there was no question of anyone actually "adapting" to such difficult conditions, the majority had learnt the tricks of survival. So it came as a complete surprise to most when on March 31, President Nyerere announced that the government had started the previous week

to arrest economic saboteurs. He was addressing a specially assembled meeting of senior government and party officials of the Dar es Salaam area.

The news caused a sensation. The man in the street had probably come to believe that if corruption had been allowed to reign for more than 15 years, there was no reason why it would not go on for another 15. But here was action at last. The suspected economic saboteurs were rounded up, their hoarded goods worth millions of shillings confiscated by the government, their money, both foreign and Tanzanian, impounded.

Such events were bound to cause a feeling of euphoria among the people at large, but President Nyerere was quick to warn that the elimination of racketeering and currency smuggling would not spell the end of Tanzania's economic problems; it would only provide a little respite. All the same the ordinary man or woman could hardly be blamed if they allowed themselves a flicker of hope: goods which had not been available for months were in the shops overnight, being sold at the controlled prices, as some tried to get rid of them as quickly as possible.

Others took more drastic action and sneaked out in the dead of night to dump such articles and commodities as tins of cooking oil, barrels of petrol, clothes, sacks of cardamom, on street corners, for the early-risers to discover as they went to work. One spiteful racketeer in Dar es Salaam filled a sack full of left shoes and dumped it in the city centre. Presumably he made certain the other sack containing right shoes was as far away as possible.

But the foreign exchange racketeers did not get off too badly. Most private businessmen had accumulated vast amounts of money which they could neither spend within the country since the shops were bare nor get out of the country because of the foreign currency

restrictions. Even putting the money in the bank did not come easy, for then questions might be asked as to how it had been acquired. So when President Nyerere announced that the money hoarders could deposit their money in the bank without fear of reprisal, the National Bank of

Commerce started receiving record deposits. Others also took advantage of the President's offer of exemption from punishment by surrendering their hoarded goods to the police.

Corruption in Tanzania has reached drastic proportions and drastic measures were called for. All the same, some circles, including the diplomatic ones, were rather disturbed at Nyerere's hint that those arrested would not be sent through the courts for trial. Instead, they would be kept in detention and given hopes to do some productive work. Later, the new Prime Minister, Edward Sokoine, confirmed that those arrested were being held under the Preventive Detention Act, which of late has been the target of much criticism within Tanzania.

But it was obvious that Preventive Detention could not be used indefinitely for such large numbers. The detention centres were said to be getting dangerously overcrowded. Some action had to be taken. This soon came on April 15, when Sokoine announced plans to introduce a new Bill in the next session of Parliament. The proposed Bill would in fact invest the President with emergency powers to deal with the economic situation. It would provide for the setting up of a six-member tribunal, to be chaired by a judge, which would try all those suspected of economic sabotage. The National Economic Sabotage Tribunal (ironically, NEST) would allow the suspects to defend themselves and call in witnesses in their defence.

However, there is no mention of defence lawyers. The new law provides for maximum imprisonment of up to five years in special settlements. This suggests that new areas would have to be found for

those found guilty, including farming land. The new law would be applied only in times of crisis, initially for one year, to cover this "present" crisis and then for periods of six months on the recommendation of Parliament.

The new law would certainly give the government a stronger hand in dealing with economic sabotage, but the question is how far and for whom it will be put into effect. So far, while there is jubilation among the people about the course events have taken, there is still an undercurrent of feeling that what the government is doing is just skimming the surface; that the real culprits will in fact escape unscathed. The Prime Minister has announced that some government and party officials have actually been arrested but their names will be announced later. A few senior regional officials have been sacked for obstructing the police in their attempts to arrest the saboteurs.

However, so far there have been no earth-shaking arrests. There is no doubt that a lot of the racketeering and smuggling is aided and connived at by high-powered people not only in the parastatals of production and distribution, but also in the government and party. The customs department is also heavily tainted. But the government would probably find it too uncomfortable to probe too deeply.

It is difficult not to draw the conclusion that the government move has been nicely tied to follow in the wake of the failed coup attempt of January this year. It is rumoured that the plotters were goaded in the main by the appalling economic situation, a sentiment with which many people might find some sympathy.

So the crackdown could have been designed to win the government a little popular support and provide concrete evidence that it is really concerned about the plight of ordinary people. But whether the crackdown will be extended to the higher echelons remains to be seen ●

SOUTH AFRICA REPORTEDLY PLANS TO ATTACK UN INSTITUTE FOR NAMIBIA

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 8 Jun 83 p 1

[Text] **SOUTH Africa plans to attack three campuses of the United Nations Institute for Namibia in Lusaka for allegedly harbouring African National Congress (ANC) freedom fighters.**

The institute had been alerted about South Africa's intentions, director Mr Hage Geingob said in Lusaka yesterday.

He did not say who gave the information or when it was issued.

Mr Geingob categorically denied in a Press statement that the institute was harbouring ANC freedom fighters, saying it was an educational institution and "not a military post."

"The whole world, including South Africa, is aware of this. It is also aware that there are no ANC members who are being harboured at the institute's campuses," he said.

South Africa's intended targets at the institute are the main campus, Maxwell and Bwacha hostels in Lusaka.

Mr Geingob said it was clear from South Africa's attacks against Mozambique, Lesotho and Angola that the racist army and air force were looking for "soft targets" in a "blood-letting campaign to exorcise its bloody-thirsty rulers from the heavy blows which ANC is delivering against military targets inside South Africa and from within."

And ANC publicity secretary Mr Thabo Mbeki denied the institute had any ANC cadres among its population.

"We don't have any South Africans at the institute. Not one. All those people there are Namibians except for members of staff

who are drawn from all over the world."

The threat of attack on the institute comes three weeks after a successful ANC attack on the South African air force headquarters in Pretoria in which 19 people were killed and 217 others seriously injured.

Three days after the Pretoria car bomb attack South African air force raided civilian homes in Mozambique's Matola suburb in Maputo. Six Mozambicans were killed and several wounded.

South Africa has threatened to attack what it considers ANC bases in neighbouring African countries.

The Zambian Ministry of Defence has warned Zambians to be vigilant and report any suspicious looking persons and articles to security forces.

"It is clear for all to see that South Africa is not after military targets in the ANC. It is looking for targets comprising civilians, their homes, schools and such places," Mr Geingob said.

AUSTRALIA TO PROVIDE GRANT TO OBTAIN MANUFACTURES, SPARE PARTS

Lusaka DAILY MAIL in English 3 Jun 83 p 7

[Text]

ZAMBIA WILL this year receive a K1 million grant from the Australian government for obtaining manufactured goods and spare parts for machinery.

Australian High Commissioner to Zambia, Mr Ian James, said this in Lusaka yesterday.

He added that he was having talks with Zambian government officials to find out which goods and spare parts should be bought from the grant.

Future economic co-operation between Zambia and Australia will include agriculture, he said.

Mr James pointed out that his country has wide agriculture experience and hoped that Zambia would benefit from the assistance Australia would offer.

Australia has so far provided agricultural storage facilities to Zambia. There are also plans to increase the number of training opportunities by the Australian government to Zambian personnel in that country.

And commenting on the Zambian wheat which is held up in Australia

because of dockworkers' refusal to handle the ship carrying it, Mr James said that the delay is not expected to last for a long time.

The 10,000 tonnes of wheat are a gift by the Australian government, and the envoy explained that he had yesterday sent a message to his government asking for background information on the matter.

Reports from Perth on Tuesday said that dockworkers had refused to handle the Greek vessel, *Ethalia*, because, they claimed, the ship was short of life raft and jackets adding that it also had no blankets for the crew and that its lifeboat has a rusty rudder and propeller shafts.

Mr James disclosed that his government would this year give an additional gift of 5,000 tonnes of wheat to Zambia through the World Food Programme.

MUDENDA STATES ZECCO NOW DIRECT SUBSIDIARY OF ZIMCO

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 3 Jun 83 p 1

[Text]

THE Zambia Engineering and Construction Company (Zecco) has been reorganised and is now a direct subsidiary of Zimco, Chairman of the Economic and Finance Sub-Committee of the Central Committee Mr Elijah Mudenda has announced.

Zecco was formerly a subsidiary of the Party holding company, Zambia National Holdings.

Announcing the move in Lusaka yesterday, Mr Mudenda said a new team of directors for the company would be appointed soon.

The reorganisation follows disclosure by President Kaunda in April that he was studying a special report on the crisis in the Zambia-Yugoslav construction firm which recently was threatened with closure.

According to a situation report prepared by the Zambia National Holdings K16.7 million was needed for the firm to remain in business.

And if this was not found the firm would have gone into liquidation.

Mr Mudenda said yesterday: "Zecco is an important national asset whose operations must continue."

The company has a workforce of 1,500 people.

The announcement by Mr Mudenda has cleared the air regarding the future of the company and the workers.

Zecco was born out of a technical cooperation agreement between UNIP and Energo-projekt of Yugoslavia. Under the accord signed in 1965, the management of the company went to the Yugoslav firm.

Indiscipline, pilfering, over-staffing and misappropriation of funds were largely responsible for the collapse of the company which recently had to write to the principal labour office asking to lay off more than 375 workers.

There were reports that a total of K6.7 million is owed by the company in statutory contributions to the tax office as Pay-As-You-Earn which were not forwarded over the years, as well as personal levy, National Provident Fund and Selective Employment Tax.

Following the problems which dogged the company and came to the fore early this year, it was known that high level meetings were being held at Freedom House to discuss the future of the company.

Mr Mudenda said in Parliament in March that the Party was working out measures to save the company from collapse.

There were more than 1,000 workers at Zecco and the Party would not like them to lose

their jobs.

In formulating the measures, the Party would not just issue instructions from outside because this was against the principles of good management, said Mr Mudenda in Parliament.

Zimco is already involved in the construction industry through its Indeco subsidiary companies such as Zambia Steel and Building Supplies which makes doors and supplies timber and glass.

Other Zimco subsidiaries involved in related construction activities include Monarch Zambia, Anros Industries and Chilanga Cement in which through Indeco, Zimco has a 56 per cent stake.

The company wholly owns Zambia Clay Industries and Zambezi Saw Mills.

According to Zimco's report for 1981, the group's turnover during the year increased from K2.172 million in the previous year to K2.193 million in the year under review while the net assets employed rose marginally from K1.382 to K1.473 million.

Companies which are run by the Party through Zambia National Holdings are Times Newspapers and its sister company, Printpak, Duly Motors and E.W. Tarry Zambia.

CSO: 3400/1525

MINISTRY ASKS JOURNALISTS TO RECOMMEND DEFAMATION LAW

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 7 Jun 83 p 1

[Text]

THE Ministry of Information and Broadcasting has again appealed to Zambian journalists to make recommendations for amending the defamation law which is biased against the Press.

Opening a three-week Commonwealth Press Union (CPU) sub-editors course at Lusaka's Mass Media Complex yesterday, Minister of State Mr John Banda said many people now read newspapers not only for information, but to see if they had been libelled.

Mr Banda said previous appeals to Zambian journalists had not been heeded and "unscrupulous readers continue to use the law to get rich quickly.

"No proposals or suggestions have been submitted either to me or the Ministry of Legal Affairs for possible amendments to the operative law."

Justice should not be one sided, he observed.

But ~~Zambia Daily Mail~~ Editor-in-Chief Mr ~~Konani~~ ~~Kachinga~~ ~~in a verbal attack~~ said journalists had met officials from the Legal Affairs Ministry to form a committee to study the law on libel and make suggestions for amendments.

He was surprised the Legal Affairs officials had not been in contact with their counterparts in the Information Ministry.

Mr Banda said the present law on defamation worked against Zambian journalists.

Earlier, Mr Banda said

newsmen belong to a front-line army in the relentless fight against enemies of humanity such as racist South Africa.

South Africa was supported in her intransigence by powerful Western nations such as Britain, the United States and France.

"In addition to these formidable enemies, we have poverty, ignorance, disease and exploitation. This is a challenge to you," he told course participants.

Pressmen were vital tools for unity and development of any nation and they must be thoroughly prepared for their onerous responsibility through training such as the one being conducted by the CPU.

Zambia needed responsible journalists to foster national and international good will.

"I sincerely appeal to you that all your future writings should, without fear or favour, portray to the people true values of national and international unity."

It was for this reason Zambia was always grateful to friendly organisations like the CPU, the British Council and UNESCO when they offered to train manpower.

The minister said journalism in Zambia and the world over was becoming a risky business which could not be undertaken using "blunt or rusty tools."

"Keep your tools constantly checked, oiled and sharpened to fight off the increased cases of libel."

ROMANIA PROTESTS MINISTER'S REMARKS ABOUT 'USELESS' TRACTORS

Lusaka SUNDAY TIMES in English 5 Jun 83 p 7

[Text]

ROMANIA has protested to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs over remarks by Minister of State for Agriculture and Water Development Mr Cosmas Masongo about 315 tractors the Ministry of Works and Supply bought from that country.

Romanian charge d'affaires Mr Dimutru Nica said in Lusaka unguarded statements by Government officials could spoil the good relations between Zambia and Romania.

Mr Masongo blasted the Ministry of Works and Supply last Tuesday for importing "useless" tractors from Romania and other unnamed countries.

Mr Masongo said this after visiting the Land Development Service (LDS) premises south of Lusaka where he was informed that only 189 out of the 383 tractors were operatio-

nal.

Of these, 315 were bought from Romania under a loan which Zambia was still paying for.

Mr Nica said the Romanian embassy would like to clarify with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs the Press statement attributed to Mr Masongo.

Although the embassy would have taken up the matter directly with the Ministry of Agriculture and Water Development, it would follow procedure.

This must be dealt with at Foreign Affairs before his embassy approached the Ministry of Agriculture and Water Development.

In his remarks, Mr Masongo had said: "If I had my way I wasn't going to pay for the Romanian loan. But I am just a small fly".

Any political affiliations with countries "which want to make themselves big" should be avoided for the good of Zambia."

CSO: 3400/1525

ZAMBIA RAILWAYS TO INCREASE RATES BY UP TO 20 PERCENT 1 JULY

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 6 Jun 83 p 2

[Text]

ZAMBIA Railways has increased its traffic rates including passenger fares by as much as 20 per cent with effect from July 1.

The increase comes soon after a Government decision to ban the haulage of maize, coal and steel by road aimed at maximising the use of Zambia Railways and Tazara.

The new rates were released in Lusaka yesterday in a brief notice to customers issued by Zambia Railways public relations manager Mr Alex Lubinda.

No reasons were given for hiking the charges but the notice confirms that rates for local traffic as well as passenger fares will go up by 20 per cent.

Minimum rate for distances under 101 kilometers will be K10 a tonne.

Rates for copper and other exports have been increased by ten per cent, transit traffic by 15 per cent and demurrage charges raised to K30 for the

first day and K50 for the second and subsequent days.

The notice asks all Zambia Railways users to direct their inquiries to the railways general manager, Mr Basil Monze on the changes in rates which will undoubtedly invite mixed feelings.

Announcing the ban of maize, coal and steel haulage by road last week, Minister of Power, Transport and Communications General Kingsley Chinkuli directed Zambia Railways, Tazara and road transporters to liaise with importers to make arrangements for a smooth transitional change.

He told a meeting of transporters at Mulungushi hall in Lusaka the measure would apply in areas where roads run parallel to railway lines.

"These measures are long overdue and are aimed at conserving our road infrastructure while at the same time optimising the use of our two railway lines which are ideally suitable to carry bulky traffic," General Chinkuli said.

CSO: 3400/1525

TWO MINISTERS MAKE INSPECTION TOUR OF DAR ES SALAAM PORT OPERATIONS

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 6 Jun 83 p 1

[Text]

SHODDY contracts signed by parastatal companies had cost Zambia millions of Kwacha because of pilfering at the port of Dar es Salaam, Minister of Power, Transport and Communications General Kingsley Chinkuli said in Lusaka yesterday.

Most Zambian importers did not include in their contracts clauses on packaging of material being brought into the country and unscrupulous suppliers had taken advantage of this by using containers which broke easily.

Gen Chinkuli, who returned from an inspection tour of the port with Minister of Works and Supply Mr Haswell Mwale, said his ministry would take the parastatals to task.

He disclosed that thousands of Kwacha worth of malt imported by Zambia Breweries was in danger of being destroyed at the port.

Ceramic products for the Zambia Steel and Building Supplies were lying at the port.

"Some of the damage at the port is the result of insufficient packaging which at the slightest move breaks."

Through carelessness Zambia was losing a lot of money paying for the cost of useless goods.

The backlog of Zambian goods including copper had now started moving after the ironing out of operational problems on Tazara.

The Government had cleared part of the money owed to Dar es Salaam harbour authorities including K2.4 million which had been owed by Tazara Pipelines.

Among the debtors are

Zambia Consolidated Copper Mines (ZCCM).

But he was optimistic all the debts would be cleared following the agreement by the Paris Club to reschedule Zambia's external debts.

Port authorities recently started to clear more than 3,000 metric tonnes of Zambian cargo.

Referring to the backlog of K180 million worth of copper at the port, Gen Chinkuli said 11,900 tonnes of copper was moved last week alone, while 14,000 tonnes were booked on ships.

Since the rehabilitation of the Tazara line the Copper Industry Service Bureau (CISB) had hired additional four cranes to cope with the volume of traffic.

During their three-day stay in Tanzania Gen Chinkuli and Mr Mwale held consultations with their Tanzanian counterparts.

Gen Chinkuli said the Tanzanians expressed anxiety at outstanding payments. The serious economic situation Tanzania was going through had affected the operations of the port.

The Tanzanian authorities were happy that the Zambian Government had set up a national forwarding and clearing agency which would open offices at the port to streamline the flow of documents between Lusaka and Dar es Salaam.

CSBZ TO GO INTO BEEF EXPORT MARKET BECAUSE OF UNSOLD MEAT

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 9 Jun 83 p 1

[Excerpt]

THE Cold Storage Board of Zambia is to go into beef export market because local consumers have switched to cheaper sources of protein since meat prices went up early this year.

And as a result of the price hikes meat worth K2 million remains unsold in CSBZ cold-rooms.

This has forced the board to venture into beef export and soon officials from the European Economic Community (EEC) would arrive to check whether Zambia's meat standards met international requirement.

Announcing this in Lusaka yesterday, Prime Minister Mundia said K3 million worth of meat could not find a market last week and it was only after the board reduced the price to K3.60 a kilo that one third of the commodity was sold off.

Mr Mundia who was addressing workers after touring the Lusaka abattoir, urged management to intensify the marketing strategy to export meat because soon the company would be turned into a commercial institution expected to stand on its own.

The turning of the CSBZ from statutory board into a subsidiary company of Zimco, had reached an advanced stage and only "few legal aspects" remained to be completed.

For the board to prosper Mr Mundia said it was imperative not only to find international markets but to improve efficiency and eradicate pilfering.

"You have been in existence

for a long time now and you are no longer young.

"You are therefore expected to stand on your own and it is vital that pilfering, mismanagement and poor performance should end because there will no longer be grants from the Government."

On the opening of beef exports Mr Mundia directed that Zimco should take advantage of the EEC officials' presence in Zambia by getting all the required advice for the country to meet the international standards of preparing meat.

He saw no reason why Zambia should fail to fulfil international standards when Botswana had done so and was exporting beef.

On means of improving on local markets, Mr Mundia said the board should open up stalls in residential areas to directly sell meat without going through the middlemen who sometimes overcharged.

He instructed general manager Mr Dominic Chilao to carry out an educational campaign among rural people so that they sold their cattle instead of looking at them as mere symbols of wealth.

Mr Mundia noted that Zambia had K600 million worth of cattle and the capacity to realise K1 million in exports a year and urged

the CSBZ to take advantage of the present stock for Zambia to earn a substantial foreign exchange.

Mr Mundia, who was accompanied on the tour by Minister of State for Agriculture and Water Development Mr Noah Dilamunu later visited the Zambia Pork Products (ZAPP) where he was told the company had been forced to reduce prices because of market forces.

Conducted

After being taken on a conducted tour by general manager Mr Cosmas Michelo, the Premier said the laws of demand and supply were at play in Zambia.

"Because of the surplus stock of supply two companies have been forced to reduce their prices.

"This is what President Kaunda and other leaders have been talking about. If we produce more prices will go down."

CSO: 3400/1525

INDECO CUTS IMPORTED STEEL PRICE BY 10 PERCENT

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 9 Jun 83 p 1

[Excerpt]

INDECO has reduced the price of imported steel by ten per cent with immediate effect.

A spokesman said the reduction would give customers the proportionate benefit of reduced landed costs on a huge consignment of steel recently received from overseas by Zambia Steel and Building Supplies, an Indeco subsidiary.

The company would now restrict sales of building materials to bona fide users to stop middlemen from buying materials for re-sale at exorbitant prices.

Priority would be given to genuine steel users such as the mines, engineering, forging, and building construction firms.

Indeco's efforts to curb exploitation of the customer had in the past been frustrated by firms which bought steel in bulk and resold it at higher prices.

To cut out middlemen, the corporation had decided to restrict its sales.

One of the measures adopted was examination of customer orders to enable Indeco to allocate quotas based on sectoral requirements.

Zambia Steel had been given the responsibility by the Party and its Government to help stabilise prices of building materials especially steel, the spokesman said, stressing that his company was determined to succeed.

"Management strongly feels it would not be in the interest of the company to remain insensitive to the plight of the consumers in the wake of exploitative prices being charged by others."

The firm was exploring ways of using the National Import and Export Corporation (NIEC) outlets to market building materials.

CSO: 3400/1525

CHINGOLA MILL CONSTRUCTION TO COST 50 PERCENT LESS THAN CHOMA

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 7 Jun 83 p 2

[Text]

CONSTRUCTION of Chingola's United Milling Company is expected to cost 50 per cent less than that of Choma Milling, according to a preliminary estimate of the Chinese team now building it.

Leading Chinese engineer Mr Wang Jun Ru told Chingola governor Mr Denny Kapandula and district executive secretary Mr Handros Mbwewe yesterday that the team had used many local materials such as timber.

Most of the pipes that will be used to conduct maize and final products around the plant are made locally from ordinary tin-plate.

Mr Wang did not quote specific figures but he assured the governor that at a rough estimate the Chingola mill will cost 50 per cent less than that which was put up by another Chinese team in Choma for Indeco.

Mr Wang said as people from a Third World country, Chinese would like to see Zambia develop and it was for this reason that they would like to "spend your money as we would spend our own."

The plant should be ready

for trial production in July after the modifications of machinery now being carried out by Chinese technicians are over.

Mr Kapandula and Mr Mbwewe were later taken on a conducted tour of the plant and shown the various aspects of the maize mill.

The two went to the mill to acquaint themselves with the exact stage, construction and installation work had reached.

Mr Kapandula urged the Chinese team not to impart only technical skills to their Zambian colleagues but to teach them improved methods of agriculture by involving them in work on the team's production unit.

The Chinese team has a vegetable garden, orchard, poultry and piggery units at the site which supply most of their requirements.—Zana.

CSO: 3400/1525

ALL BUT TWO LUSAKA DRY CLEANERS CLOSE BECAUSE OF CHEMICAL SHORTAGE

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 9 Jun 83 p 2

[Text]

ALL except two dry cleaners in Lusaka have closed down because of a shortage of laundry chemicals.

Yesterday residents especially office workers and business executives went from one laundry depot to another with bundles of clothing for cleaning only to be told they could not be served.

Only Lusaka Steam Laundry and Spencer Dry Cleaners were open but officials warned they would shut down any time if they did not receive a consignment of chemicals.

They named the chemical in short supply as "per-chloro-ethylene" usually supplied by petroleum firms which they said was no longer forthcoming.

Lusaka Steam Laundry had stopped accepting express service to ration the little available chemical resulting in long queues.

All other laundry receiving depots both in the city centre and in townships

had closed down.

A few days ago an irate man stormed the Lusaka Times of Zambia office complaining about the "shoddy" cleaning of his suit by a dry cleaner but investigations showed this was caused by lack of chemicals.

The man who did not want to give his name but wore the uncleared suit vowed to cause trouble if the dry cleaner did not wash it again.

The shortage of laundry chemicals started early last month when a spokesman of Capital Dry Cleaners said his firm would close down on May 30 and that its holding company the Lusaka Steam Laundry would shut down by May 17 in the absence of new chemical supplies.

The situation was threatening more than 45 workers in each of the two companies. They had an import licence but no letter of credit.

Last week Capital Dry Cleaners sent most of its workers on forced leave and yesterday it was still shut.

CSO: 3400/1525

TWO LUAPULA PROVINCE DISTRICTS HIT BY SERIOUS WATER SHORTAGE

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 9 Jun 83 p 5

[Text]

NCHELENGE and Samfya districts in Luapula Province have been hit by a serious water shortage and the situation may get out of hand if the Government does not provide funds quickly to improve the water works.

Acting provincial water engineer, Mr Mushota Nyembe said in Mansa yesterday Nchelenge was the most affected because the water works was designed 25 years ago to cater for a small population.

The demand for water had now shot up by 90 per cent while the supply remained the same.

The two districts have joined three cities which are facing a water shortage caused by low levels in boreholes and the mushrooming of industries and increase in population.

Lusaka with a population of 641,000 people and Ndola with 320,000 have already imposed restrictions in the supply of water and residents have been warned to observe the hours during which supplies will be opened.

The two cities were joined by Kitwe where a water pump broke down.

Mr Nyembe said Nchelenge was expanding fast and the water engine was being overworked by keeping it running for 20 hours a day to try and meet the demand.

Some pipes had been bought for the expansion and improvement of the water works but there was no money to start the actual work but hoped the department of water affairs headquarters in Lusaka was pushing the matter.

He said Samfya was also experiencing water problems although the situation was not the same as in Nchelenge.

Water in both districts is not treated and it is just pumped from the lakes to the water tanks and on to the consumers.

Mr Nyembe said although chloride is put in the reservoirs, the water needs to be purified by passing through filters to get rid of particles.

Lusaka residents have been warned of continued water shortage for the next three to four days following a breakdown of another water pump at Kafue water works on Monday reported Zana.

A Lusaka district council spokesman said yesterday the pump broke down while another one which had packed up was being repaired.

HOME AFFAIRS MINISTER USHEWOKUNZE'S IMAGE SLATED

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 18 Jun 83 p 12

[Text]

ARARE. — Hardline Zimbabwe Home Affairs Minister, Dr Herbert Ushewokunze, has been accused by an Harare financial newspaper of being the person responsible for alarming the White population and causing skilled people to emigrate.

The Financial Gazette said in an editorial the Minister had a regrettable public image and should prevent himself becoming known as an "immoderate representative of the Zimbabwe government."

The editorial said:

"It can truly be said that Dr Ushewokunze, more than any other person, has been responsible for alarming the White population of Zimbabwe and contributing to the grievous loss of skilled personnel which is now seriously affecting government, commerce and industry.

"Although he is a man of considerable talents, he has been consistently unwise in his public state-

ments, both as Minister of Health and as Minister of Home Affairs. He has caught the headlines with his high key reactions to what he sees as relics of racial attitudes and a lack of sympathy with the government's philosophy.

"Other Ministers coped with similar situations among their staff and within the areas of their responsibility with restraint, and have avoided the media attention which has made Dr Ushewokunze's name known far beyond Zimbabwe's borders."

"The Minister's public image (depending on one's point of view) is a regrettable one and does not match up with a personal impression he has made on many people.

"In direct contact with his staff, he has often made converts to the government's approach, and his image is one of a Minister willing to accept an alternative point of view. What is regrettable is that he cannot make contact

with every person in his Ministry and certainly not with the populace at large, so it is his public image which is accepted.

"Politicians cultivate the news media, particularly when they wish to acquire a reputation as a crusader. However, when courting public attention, it would be well for Dr Ushewokunze to balance the short-term advantage of headlines (which are often soon forgotten) with the long-term disadvantage of a reputation as an immoderate representative of the Zimbabwe government.

"No one would suggest that those who are foolish enough, either in word or deed, to express racist sentiments or attitudes, should escape criticism. There is, anyway, no place for them in Zimbabwe. It is the all too prevalent extension of an individual case into a general condemnation of a sector of the population.

— Sapa.

'DETRIMENTAL EFFECT' OF COTTON PRICING SYSTEM HIT

Harare THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE in English 3 Jun 83 p 3

[Text]

STRENGTHENING cotton prices abroad may well improve the Cotton Marketing Board's trading account, as reported in *The Gazette* last week, as against last year's trading which reflected a deficit which the Government had to meet.

But Zimbabwe's cotton producers at present are very unhappy about the local pricing position. For a number of years the system has been criticised by the Commercial Cotton Growers Association.

The re-elected president of the CCGA, Mr Alistair Davies, said at the Cotton Congress held last month: "The lint pricing formula for local sales is currently under consideration," and added: "the pricing system for our cotton seed that we have had to endure for so many years is having a significant and detrimental effect upon our trading account."

In a report of his speech published in *The Farmer* magazine of May 23, Mr Davies said that all cotton seed in Zimbabwe was sold at a fixed price. Its distribution was controlled through the Oilseed Allocation Committee and it was an important element in the vegetable oil industry.

But, he said, the selling price of the seed was "less than half" its true market value. It could sell at almost twice the price abroad.

The magazine reported that Mr

Davies was described as the "Quiet Man, but there was nothing "quiet" about his message to the Cotton Congress when he came over loud and clear, expressing dismay at the reversal that had overtaken the industry in just 12 months.

RECOGNITION

Last year's producer price increase of 29% had been seen as recognition by Government of the true importance of the industry. Growers had entered the new 1983 season with high hopes of a record crop, with a marked expansion of plantings in communal farming lands, said Mr Davies.

But then had come the drought which had severely hit yields in many areas.

Next had come the "no change" cotton price announcement. Together these had been a "savage blow" to the high hopes for cotton.

Mr Davies said: "It is in this year more than any others, with yields down by between 20% and 70%, that farmers need an incentive to keep going."

He believed that the "subsidy factor" was the major reason for the no-change cotton price. He

said that the Government's stated intention to remove consumer subsidies was a policy the CCGA fully supported. But there were two ways of removing subsidies.

One, believed by the CCGA to be the correct one, was by ensuring that the consumer price reflected the true cost of the product.

"The other, which I believe to be a very short-sighted approach, would be to hold down the producer price in order to acquire the products cheaply and, therefore, cushion the consumer."

This approach might give a short-term respite. But farmers would soon be forced to reassess the viability of producing "controlled price products" and it would not be long before a significant reduction in national production would take place.

COLLAPSE

"The holding down of producer prices has been tried in other countries and a result has been a collapse of their agricultural industries," he was reported as saying.

Outlining the serious effects of the world recession on the international cotton market, Mr Davies said that although Zimbabwe's

devaluation in December had benefited producers it had come too late to affect last year's price.

However, the world economy and so the international cotton price was picking up. A major failure in the Russian cotton crop had also stimulated the world market.

He forecast that the price would continue to improve during the next six months or so.

"If bold action is taken to rectify the cotton seed price, I believe that in this current marketing year the trading account could once more be in surplus."

Underlining what the cotton industry meant to Zimbabwe, Mr Davies said that as a whole it provided employment for 450 000 people. It was the second largest foreign exchange earner in the agricultural sector, averaging \$75 million a year in foreign currency earnings.

Cotton seed was a major base source for cooking oil, margarine, many other important by-products

and stockfeeds. Cotton lint was spun locally and made into quality clothes and other useful products.

It was also very important in the Government's rural development objectives.

"It is a key crop both in terms of that development and in helping to bring thousands and thousands of small-scale and communal farmers in the cash economy," he said.

Mr Davies concluded his report to the cotton congress with an appeal to the Minister of Agriculture, Mr Denis Norman, to give a clear and positive indication to growers

that they could "confidently and viably" produce a crop this coming season. Growers needed to know what they were investing in before committing themselves.

Mr Davies, said the magazine, was referring to the promise made by the Minister when he announced the "no change" cotton price that a second statement would be made on producer pricing "soon."

CSO: 3400/1543

TRIANGLE EXPANDS LOWVELD SUGAR MILLS

Bulawayo THE CHRONICLE in English 8 Jun 83 p 1

[Article by Laura Campbell]

[Text] Although sugar prices are plummeting on the world market, Triangle (Ltd) has expanded and rehabilitated its sugar mills in the Lowveld at a cost of \$20 000 000.

According to Triangle business manager Mr Norman Vincent, this will allow the mill to increase its production from 140 000 tonnes of sugar to an eventual 200 000 tonnes a year.

It was estimated that this year, the mill would produce 180 000 tonnes, "a big-leap" from last year's 140 000 tonnes.

Mr Vincent said world sugar prices were very depressed and in many cases below the cost of sugar production, and many countries were selling their sugar at a loss.

Zimbabwe however put certain amounts of sugar into the EEC countries and the United States under quota agreements at prices better than the world price.

Depressed prices were having a detrimental effect on Triangle and although there had been a slight rise in the sugar price in the past six weeks, this was not expected to be sustained.

There was a large surplus of sugar in the world and overproduction by some countries. The world recession meant that sugar consumption had dropped.

Great Future

"Although the world sugar prices are low we have expanded and we believe there is a great future for sugar in Zimbabwe, given reasonable local prices and an improvement in world prices," he said.

The price of sugar to the "man in the street" in Zimbabwe was one of the lowest in the world and had been for many years. Mr Vincent said [words illegible] asked the Government to consider an application for a local price increase but had heard nothing."

Triangle was almost fully committed to the growing of sugar cane to meet the needs of an expanded local market and any future development would depend on new and increased water supplies.

This would mean building new dams which would require capital investment, Mr Vincent said.

Although Lake Kyle, from which Triangle drew most of its water for irrigation, was dropping, there was sufficient water in the lake to see the company through to the next rainy season.

"There is no immediate threat, but we are being careful and conserving water in the national interest.

"It will be the next rainy season which will have a major impact, one way or another."

Triangle's agricultural director, Mr John Burton, said the company had reduced its irrigation budget by 15 percent because of the drought and so it was expected that yields would be down by 10 to 15 percent.

"Under the circumstances this is not too disastrous," he said, adding that sugar production in Natal was down by half because of the drought there.

Mr Vincent said that despite the expected lower yields, Triangle would still be able to meet its local industry commitments as well as export commitments.

Triangle had a "magnificent future" with plenty of room for development, while the potential for sugar in the Lowveld was enormous.

Mr Burton said Triangle had 12 700 ha under cane, having increased the land under cane by 1 000 ha in the past five years.

The company's estates cover 86 000 ha, part of which is used for livestock ranching and game.

CSO: 3400/1543

TEXTILE INDUSTRY REDUCES WORKING HOURS

Harare THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE in English 3 Jun 83 p 1

[Text]

ALMOST half the 1 300 strong work-force at the Chegutu fabric manufacturing division of David Whitehead Textiles Ltd are to be put on a three day working week within the next week or two.

Until now the company, the largest of its kind in Zimbabwe, has struggled to keep operating normally in the face of problems affecting all textile companies in the country. Most other similar firms have had to introduce some form of short-time for some months past.

"We have been able to keep our workers on full time for longer than most people. But now there is a fall-off on the weaving side at Chegutu," said a spokesman this week.

He said that discussions had been held regarding the problem and added: "We have the agreement of the Workers Committee. Shorter shifts will be based on different times for various sections, depending on the skills and operations of the workers involved."

The spokesman agreed that short-time would cut the wages of 600 or so workers affected by about 25%.

HOSIERY DIVISION

The company's hosiery division at Gweru was carrying on operations as usual, said the spokesman. But this factory was not working to its full capacity — and never had done so — owing to a lack of essential imported raw materials.

The spinning division of David Whitehead Textiles at Kadoma was also not working to its full capacity at present.

Another large company,

Spinweave of Kadoma, part of the Zimbabwe Spinners and Weavers Ltd group now headed by Mr Peter Dorward, is also working a three-day week. So is the other Glendale spinning division.

The Kadoma division at present employs 550 workers and has applied for Government agreement to retrench about 80. The Glendale spinning factory which had 280 workers is reducing its staff by 100, largely through voluntary resignations.

However, Mr Keith Bishop of the Spinweave division said that the group was making a very strong drive for exports which was expected to improve the position.

"We do have an export incentive in the form of fusible interlinings for shirts and jackets which are in demand overseas. We are the only company in Zimbabwe that can supply them," he said.

"At present our chairman, Mr Dorward, and the marketing manager are overseas getting export orders. We are all backing him 100%."

Mr Bishop said the company was responsible for about 3 500 people in Kadoma (based on its 550 work-force family strength) who were housed in its township adjacent to the factory. It had built 25 new houses and a crèche in the township for the workers last year.

"So we have just got to keep going and backing our management all the way until things get better," he said. "Our operations are very important for Kadoma."

Another company, Associated Textiles of Kadoma which is part of the Guthrie group, has also had to place part of its work-force on short time.

For about six months 200 out of its total 850 workers in the

underwear section have worked a four-day week.

But a spokesman said that operations in the company's knitwear division were going ahead well and the company was now planning a big export drive for its cotton underwear, in time for the 1984 summer season in Europe.

"So we hope to be back in full production again fairly soon," he said.

All these spokesmen attributed their present difficulties to the local recession caused largely by the drought and so a lack of spending power in Zimbabwe; the shortage of essential imported raw materials including synthetic yarns and dyes — and to the high price of cotton which is pegged to the international price.

This pegging, together with the effects of devaluation, has caused cotton to be higher priced here than abroad so leading to non-competitive export prices.

These reasons were confirmed by a spokesman for the Central African Textile Manufacturers Association (CATMA) this week.

The spokesman said that three other textile firms (including Karina, as reported by *The Gazette* last week) had closed down recently. Out of a total of 18 000 textile workers in the private sector of the industry in Zimbabwe, he said that about 2 500 were now on short time while some others had been retrenched.

At present the biggest problem was the local slump, he said.

"The recession in Zimbabwe seems to be deepening, due to the consequences of the drought and retrenchments in many sectors which lead to a vicious circle of less spending power in the country."

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